THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877. NO 84

TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 30; three months, $3, payable in advance.
WEEKLY EDITION, published on Tuesdays, one year, $2 20; six months, $1 10. Payable in advance.
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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

OUR citizens pressed Gov. Hampton to remain over in our city until the president arrived. We are informed that he consented to do so late last night. We hope he will. He informed us last night that he would visit Atlanta during the fair.

The Capital Question.

Editors Contitution : Having in a previous article noticed some of the arguments advanced in favor of the removal of the capital from Atlanta to Milledgeville, I now propose to notice the argument, or rather the sentiment, that we should "return the capital to the halls of our fathers." This is a mere sentiment, and not an argument. If the halls of our fathers is the best place in the state for the capital, then it should be carried to the halls of our fathers. If it is not the best place in the state for the capital, then it should not be carried to those halls. The question would be more easily asked than answered, where are the halls of our fathers? Are they at Savannah, or Augusta, or at Louisville, or where are they? How far back shall we go? If antiquity is to be sought for, we will not go to Milledgeville. But if we do not return the capital to Milledgeville, what are we to do with the old state house, and executive mansion, at that place? The old capitol could, and should be at an early day, converted into an asylum for the insane of the state. Large as the present asylum is, it is too small to meet the demand that are made upon it, and the old capitol building could de fitted up at a comparatively small expense, so as to make room for these unfortunates of our state. Applicants for admission into the asylum have been rejected in many instances, for the want of room to take care of them. More than one instance has come under my personal observation, where we had to send these unfortunates to asylums out of the state, at great expense and inconvenience to the relatives and friends of these afflicted ones. In other instances, they have been confined in the county jails, all for the want of room in the asylum to take care of them. It is a necessity therefore, that we have more room for this most unfortunate class, and I cant see how this can be so cheaply and easily supplied, as by converting the old capitol building into an asylum. The distance from the present asylum to the old capitol is short, and it would be very convenient for the superintendent to get from the one to the other.

As to the executive mansion, that could be sold at some price. A building so good as this is, and in such a perfect state of repair as this is represented to be in, will certainly bring some price. The mansion is a commodious building, and in a city the size of Milledgeville, with the character and wealth of its citizens, will bring something. The amount that the mansion would sell for, could be appropriated to the fitting up of the old capitol building for the purposes indicated, and thus the necessary room could be provided for the lunatic, the insane and the idiotic, at a small cost to the state.

In an economical point of view, Atlanta is the better place for the capital, even if the city of Atlanta should not give one dollar more than she has already given toward the capitol. The present building in Atlanta is adequate for all the purposes of the state government, while it is certain that the buildings in Milledgeville are not. The representative hall in Milledgeville is too small to accommodate so large a body as the house of representatives is as now composed. There are no rooms in the capitol building there that are suited for the agricultural and geological departments, or for a library room. These two departments will have to be dispensed with, or other buildings will have to be provided. The members of the legislature, as well as other large bodies, that assemble from time to time at the capital, can be better provided for in Atlanta than in Milledgeville, and at less expense.

At present a body of two or three hundred persons could not be accommodated at Milledgeville; and I am inclined to doubt whether any man or set of men that have money to invest would be willing to invest a sufficient sum in Milledgeville to erect a building large enough to accommodate a body so large as the general assembly, with its clerks, etc., would be, when there would be no use for such a hotel except once in two years. Capitalists are cautious, and are not likely to invest money where they know that it will not pay a fair dividend on the investment.

It is urged by some that the surroundings in Atlanta are such as lead the members of the legislature into vicious habits and evil practices; and that Milledgeville, being a smaller place, that they would not be surrounded by these evil influences,

Observation has taught me that there is nothing in this suggestion. The man that is prone to evil will find everywhere ample opportunities to do wrong. As certainly in Milledgeville, during the sessions, as at any other point. The crowd that congregated at Milledgeville in times past, were not all saints. The gambler, the drinker, the lewd—all congregated there when the general assembly met. Indeed, the opportunities to do wrong are afforded everywhere, and the only protection against evil deeds, is to be found in the man himself, and not in the place. It is insisted again that the lobby influences are much greater in Atlanta than in Milledgeville. This is not true. I will venture the assertion that the best lobbied body that ever assembled in Georgia, was the legislature of 1860 that assembled at Milledgeville. Human ingenuity will never be able to devise means to prevent those who are interested, from assembling where there is great interests involved.

There is a want of fairness, if not a want of candor in those who make this argument; and, to a fair-minded, candid man, the argument shows the weakness of the cause that has to be bolstered up in any such manner. I have made my article already too long, and will stop for the present.

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, September 20.—Seven deaths from yellow fever to-day in Fernandina, all white persons. Dr. Palmer is in a critical condition. Fifteen new cases are reported to-day. Heavy rain for the past two days has caused an increase in mortality. The weather to-night is very cool and stormy. A contribution of $300 from the Maritime association, of New York, was received to-day. Also, contributions from Gainesville, Jacksonville and other points, received. Fifteen nurses have gone from here.

Another Break.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings bank has failed.

IN DIXIE'S LAND.

THE OVATION TO MR. HAYES ON HIS SOUTHERN TOUR.

Tennessee Pours Out Her Long Pent-Up Enthusiasm.

Hayes and Hampton Buried Under the Plaudits of the People.

Chattanooga's Demonstration Surpasses all Precedent.

The President and Cabinet Conclude to Visit Atlanta.

And Now Georgia Will Light Her Bonfires to Welcome the Chief.

MR. HAYES'S VISIT.

He Comes to Atlanta To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20, 1877.

The Atlanta committee had an interview with the president at 3 p m.

Dr Miller presesented the invitation of the citizens and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I am instructed by this large committee of citizens to present you a written invitation to visit the city of Atlanta, the capital of the state of Georgia.

The pleasantest duty assigned me would not be fitly performed were I to omit the assurance that this invitation is no mere formality, but expresses the wish of an entire community, prompted by a desire to honor a patriotic and faithful public servant.

Washington, the first and greatest of your predecessors, amid the perplexing toils of his untried office, found time to visit various sections of the little states which then composed the American union. Some of the marvelous success of his administration in laying firmly and wisely the foundations of a government since become the wonder and admiration of mankind, was doubtless due to the intimate personal knowledge thus gained of the interests, necessities and peculiarities of the somewhat discordant peoples composing a common country.

In one of his journeys he visited Georgia, the youngest and smallest of the sisterhood of states. No man now living remembers that visit, but the citizens of our beautiful city by the sea side point out to the stranger the unpretending house which he occupied. Since then no president of the United States has passed our borders. We invite you to imitate his example.

The acceptance of our invitation would be hailed as a good omen for ourselves and for your administration, as the beginning of a new era of peace and fraternity, and of a patriotism as broad as our whole country.

We earnestly ask you to come to Georgia, no longer consisting of a few scattering settlements along our eastern shore, but a large, prosperous and progressive commonwealth, full of energy, enterprise and public spirit.

Since your majority, sir, the city of Atlanta, to which we are commissioned specially to invite you, was unmarked by a human habitation; twice within a generation it has been built up by the matchless industry and perseverance of her indomitable population. Come, Mr. President, as her guest and see for yourself in the prosperity and progress, the evidence of the capacity of Georgians, under bright skies, good government and heaven's blessing to place the beloved old state abreast the foremost of her equals—sisters in the career of greatness and renown.

To the members of your cabinet and the entire party, the companions of your journey, the like invitations and hospitality are cordially extended.

The president responded in a few words of thanks.

He has consented to come. The schedule is being arranged and will be telegraphed. S.

CHATTANOOGA'S RECEPTION.

How President Hayes Was Received at the Base of Lookout.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20th, 9 P. M.

This wonderfully irrepressible city was all agog early to-day with the anticipation of the presidential visit. The first two items in the day's account were disappointments. First, the clerk of the weather bureau, (the boss being off on this jaunt) evidently went on a bust last night, and this morning was murky and demnition drizzly. The second item was the announcement that the party, instead of arriving at 6 a. m., would not reach the city until 1 p. m.

The work of preparation went bravely on, however, and everything was gotten in trim shape for the demonstration. Then came the wait for the train.

A great crowd gathered at the Union Passenger depot, the entrance to which was tastily decorated and evergreens placed as a frame to a splendid portrait of "Our Key."

Promptly, at 1 o'clock, the cry went up,

"THERE THEY COME!"

and sure enough, the splendid engine No. 1, of the Nashville road, came whirling down the track, literally covered with flags and festoons.

The band struck up a lively march as the cars halted.

President Hayes at once stepped out upon the rear platform, with head uncovered, and seemed to curiously eye the staring crowd. As the steps for a descent to the platform were being arranged he lightly tapped the railing with his fingers in keeping with the music of the band.

When the party had landed they were escorted between the ranks of company A, 18th infantry, and No. 1 (Lookout) fire company, drawn up as an escort.

The appearance of the president was the signal for a round of applause, and as Key followed he was likewise cheered. But when

WADE HAMPTON

was recognized, a glorious round of three cheers went up that must have made his heart proud. Hayes and Hampton, with Messrs. VanDyke and Rathburn, of Chattanooga, occupied the forward carriage.

Secretary Evarts, with an antiquated Greeley hat trying its darndest to crawl down from off the tops of his ears, was placed, with attending gentlemen, next; Key, with Mrs. Hayes and others in the third, and the remaining carriages were filled with the remainder of the party.

As the carriages were about to start,

THE WELCOME

was given by Mayor Wright, who said;

Mr. President, and Gentlemen: You are welcome to Chattanooga. We are glad to see you here. Chattanooga welcomes you as the representative of a great government—as the good and worthy representative of that great government. We admire the manner of its doings, and thank you for this visit.

The president replied:

"Thank you, sir. We are glad to be here."

And then he proceeded, in a business-like way, to order a couple of negroes to throw back the top of the barouche, so that he might see the town as he went along. The top was flung to the rear, and the procession marched.

The main line of the route was up Market street. It was literally an avenue of flags—they were everywhere, on every building, over the street—(and inserted in the pavement)—and it did seem as though the Yankee nation had been ransacked for the semblance of "the gridiron" to do decorative service upon the occasion.

The grand arch was a beautiful piece of work. It was in the shape of the letter "H," topped with shields upon which were the letters "R" and "B"—making the initials of the president's name. In the center of the cross bar was a large evergreen emblem in the shape of a Key—in honor of the P. M. G., to whom these people propose to freeze and see out to the end.

Arrived at the Stanton house the president was escorted to the grand entrance, which was splendidly draped with immense American flags. As he entered the vestibule a company of richly dressed little girls

THREW FLOWERS IN HIS PATH,

and there was a demonstration of applause. His party followed him to the parlors, where they relieved themselves of their surplus wrappings.

Upon the north piazza had been arranged a stand for the exercises for the occasion. In front and upon the grassy lawn there was assembled some fifteen hundred or two thousand people, about two-thirds of whom were of the colored kind and a big leaven of them were children. Upon the piazza were some two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

THE GRAND HURRAH

now began and was inaugurated by Col. J. Burch Cooke, a leading lawyer of this city and a gallant ex-confederate (and looks as much like Col. Luther J. Glenn as a man could in another state.) He spoke as follows:

COL. COOKE'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President: In the name and on behalf of all her citizens, I bid you welcome to Chattanooga. The respect which a people manifest towards the chief executive of a nation in its ordinary interpretation, merely illustrates that degree of reverence which they entertain for the laws; and the devotion which they have for the institutions of their government. But, when the chief ruler of a people has signalized his administration by some distinguished act of public virtue, or public justice, the demonstrations by which he is greeted arise to a more sublime significance, and, together with that tribute due to exalted station, blend the more grateful offering of national gratitude and personal regard. [Applause] A people dejected by misfortune, and restless under oppression, witnessed with distrust your elevation to the chief magistracy of the nation. But as the sunlight beams upon the landscape, when the overshadowing clouds have been parted and dissipated, so have the great principles of right and justice, embodied in what is termed your southern policy, [applause,] dispelled the gloom which enveloped them, and shed the cheerful rays of peace, contentment and a dawning prosperity upon the blighted states. As a representative of a portion of that people, I tender you the tribute of their gratitude; and assure you of their earnest and individual support in this great distinguishing feature of your administration, the fruits of which were justly anticipated, and will be realized in the reviving patriotism of the country, and in that more perfect union whose fraternity will be restored as its integrity has been preserved, and the universal sentiment of whose people again shall be "*Esto perpetua!*" [Cheers]

Again, sir, to you and to your distinguished companions—your constitutional advisers and coadjutors in this great work of restoration, and of whom we are proud to recognize one of our own most honored fellow-citizens—I extend a sincere welcome to the homes of these people and the hospitalities of this city. [Cheers.]

Colonel Cooke then introduced the president, who was greeted with a hearty round of cheers.

PRESIDENT HAYES' SPEECH

COLONEL, LADIES, FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a great pleasure to be so heartily greeted by this large assembly of the people of this part of the United States. [Cheers] There are many circumstances of interest connected with your city—Chattanooga. Geographically, it is interesting; historically, it is extremely interesting. It is interesting, also, from the character of its inhabitants. This assemblage I regard—we all regard—with increased interest, because of the variety of people who compose it. I suppose a large partion of those who now hear me are citizens of Tennessee; it is suggested, some or many are of Georgia and other states. It is very obvious that there are men and women here of both races. I am told, also, that many of those present—perhaps pretty equally divided—are people who adhered to the Confederate cause, and people who adhered to the Union cause during the late great civil conflict.

MR. KEY'S SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS: I am quite hoarse to-day and could not make a speech if I wanted to, and I am sure you would not want me to make one if I could, for you have heard me here and everywhere on all sorts of questions. There is one thing I can say to you to-day, and I can say it to the people of the United States, that when the president did me the very great and distinguished honor to place me in his cabinet, the colored people of Chattanooga were not afraid of that act. They knew me, and knew that I was their friend. They did not suppose that that old democrat would hurt them very much, I am sure. [Applause] It may be that the white people were more afraid of me—I don't know how that was. [Laughter.] I am glad to stand before you. All that I am I owe to Chattanooga, to the people of east Tennessee. They have been my friends, and while I am not unmindful of the great honor that the president did me in the appointment, while I am proud of the administration to which I have in my feeble way given my earnest support, I remember with still more pride and gratitude the fact that when in your legislature I was a candidate for the senate of the United States every man in east Tennessee, white and black, democrat and republicans, union men and confederate, was for my election. Now my friends in a crowd like this what am I to say. If I were to talk too much, I might say something that somebody would not like, and I like you all. There is no people on earth that I love as well as I do the people of Chattanooga. [Applause.]

Judge Key, (leading forward Mrs. Hayes) Here is the best speech that I think has been made. They abuse all the other members of the administration, but nobody abuses her.

Mrs. Hayes was greeted with loud and continued applause.

GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH

I scarcely feel that I am authorized to detain you one moment, when those of you out there are standing in the rain, but I will at least have the comfort of knowing if I do so that my speech will not be a dry one. I come to you, my friends, having met the President of the United States when he first came upon southern soil. The authorities of Louisville did me the honor to invite me to join him there, and that gentleman himself added to that honor by expressing the wish that I should come. I went there expecting to remain only a few hours to greet him on southern soil as a southern man, and I recognize in him a man higher than a party man. [Applause.] A man who had forgotten as he rose to be a patriot, and it has been my additional good fortune to accompany as he journeyed southward, and I think we may say he has struck the solid south. He is here in Chattanooga, standing on your battle scarred plains looking and seeing every hill-side crowded with evidences of war, remembering that your soil has been stained by precious blood, poured out by brave men who were fighting honestly for their convictions on each side. I am glad to come here with him and see the motto that you have written there of peace, of harmony, once more restored in our beloved country; and, my friends, in the few remarks I have had the honor of making, as I have been in this triumphant procession of the president, I have studiously avoided any allusion to politics. I have tried to subordinate them entirely to a feeling of patriotism, and I urge upon you, now, men of the south, as far as possible to forget past differences between our people, to devote yourselves to developing and opening up the best resources of this country. I want to urge upon you this thing, and we will have power and peace and happiness evermore. I have not spoken of politics; it was my misfortune perhaps to differ in politics from the President of the United States, but democrat as I am, democrat as I have been, there is no man in America to whom I more cheerfully, cordially and willingly, do honor, than the reform president of the United States. I do that my friends because he is showing that he is the president of the whole United States. I do that because he, in the very first act of his administration, lifted that great pressure which was upon the neck of my own people. Many of them said he but did his duty. Many of them had never smelt powder. Show me the man who will do his duty without fear, without favor, and then will not do more than his duty, and I clasp hands with him and will stand upon the same platform. [Applause] He has brought back peace to our people; he has shown that the men who fought each other can meet in peace and fraternity without loss of respect. We could not do it when the state was pinned down by bayonets; and my right arm should have dropped from my shoulder before I would have given my hand in peace while my state was pinned down by bayonets. [Long and continued applause.] When we felt that every state was the equal of every other; that every man in every state was equal, white and black. When the great republican party—the dominant party—the representative of the men whom he fought came forward and said we respect you as men who fought for your convictions, as men who fought bravely as long as they could; when they came forward and said that to us of the south and extend the hand of peace and said we were only fighting to restore the union, come back into the household of the states, come back to the hearthstone of your fathers, I felt that better things would be accomplished. I felt as a southern man, as a soldier, as a rebel, if you choose, I could come back. [Applause.] I told the men in Illinois that I had fought them as long and as hard as I could, and I would have been fighting them now if I had been ordered to do so. They honored and respected me for it, and that is the way for us to meet, as brave men should meet, if not forgetting the past at least drawing a curtain over it, looking not at the bloody past, which is full of sorrow to all of us, but looking forward to a brighter and higher future when all of us can march on bravely, honestly and truthfully, each one doing his duty to the whole country, leaving consequences to God. [Long and continued applause.]

THE BANQUET.

The banquet was a brilliant success. The following are the toasts and the responses:

THE PRESIDENT—"His office rises in moral and political dignity above the inherited titles of kings and emperors."

Response by his excellency, R B Hayes.

THE ARMY—"Our reliance in time of danger from turbulence within or foes without."

Response by Hon G W McCrary, secretary of war.

THE NAVY—"Adorned by the names and deeds of Paul Jones, Perry and Farragut, its history and its honor must be the pride of every true American citizen."

Response by Hon R W Thompson, secretary of the navy.

TENNESSEE—"Her future greatness depends on her people. We point to the past as assurance that our hidden wealth, our various climate and soils, our noble rivers, are enjoyed by a population worthy of their heritage."

Response by Hon E A James.

THE LADIES—"We choose a man to speak for them as they were never known to speak for themselves.,'

Response by Wm M Baxter, Esq.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—"His neighbors who know him best honor and trust him most."

Response by Hon D M Key.

CHATTANOOGA—"May her future be as glorious as her past has been rich in heroic events of peace and war."

Response by his honor, Mayor E M Wright.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—"United, the nation can maintain order, assure prosperity and happiness at home, and make herself respected by the powers of Christendom"

Response by Hon Wm M Evarts, secretary of state.

THE STAY IN NASHVILLE.

Magnificent Outpouring of the People.

NASHVILLE, September 20.—The stir and bustle on the streets, which subsequently swelled to a perfect uproar, commenced here very early yesterday morning, and the interest in the presidential visit intensified as the time rolled on toward the approach of the train.

WAITING AT THE DEPOT.

The majority of those who wished to catch a first glimpse of the president, assembled at the Louisville depot, and in the vicinity, along College street. At the depot, the prevailing idea seemed to be to get inside, where they could meet the train instantly on its approach.

A SHOUT OF WELCOME.

From the time the whistle of the engine was heard until it rolled into the depot, a yell was raised that could be heard a great distance off.

THE ARRIVAL.

When the train arrived at the Edgefield end of the bridge, the Burns artillery commenced a salute of twenty-one guns.

When the train arrived in the depot and came to a stand, Judge James Whitworth and several of the members of the general committee of arrangements entered the car and soon brought forth the party, headed by President Hayes, who was introduced to Gov. Porter, and they walked arm in arm to the entrance of the depot.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

They were met by Mayor Kercheval, who, upon being introduced to the president, said:

Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon your arrival, and welcome you on behalf of the citizens of Nashville. I throw open the gates of the city to you. Here is the key. I hope you will receive it.

Here the mayor handed the president a gilt key about eight inches in length.

The president responded feelingly: "Mr. Mayor I thank you very cordially, I thank you"

Following the president and Governor Porter came Governor Hampton arm in arm with John F. Wheless. The four soon got in the carriage, which was prepared for them, drawn by four grey horses. In the second carriage was seated Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Evarts and daughter, Miss Bettie Evarts, and ex-Governor Foote. In the other carriages were Burchard Hayes, Postmaster General David M. Key and others of the party, together with prominent citizens and Dr. Standiford and other railroad magnates from Louisville.

As soon as the party were in the carriages, Dr. Eve presented an elegant bouquet to Governor Hampton, which bore the inscription: "Governor Hampton, South Carolina's noble son," with the compliments of Mrs. J. D. Wheless. One was also presented by the same lady to the president, through Mr. Wheless.

The capitol grounds were filled, it being impossible to estimate the number. Some placed it as high as 25,000.

THE PROCESSION

was composed as follows: Mounted police; chief marshal and aids, St. Joseph's band; Porter Rifles; Standiford Guards; Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.; carriages containing the presidential party, general committee, faculty of Vanderbilt university and citizens; marshal and aids I. O. O. F.; Rock City band; Odd Fellows on foot; Odd Fellows in carriages; turn verein; silver helicon band from Columbia; Burns artillery; Nashville fire department; colored band; Grant Guards; colored citizens in carriages; citizens in carriages and vehicles of all kinds.

The thoughts of a great many were well expressed by a rustic darkey, who stood watching the crowd with open-mouthed astonishment: "Godamity, whar did all dese folks come from?"

The Louisville depot was festooned with red, white and blue bunting, evergreens, and ornamented with small flags. A large flag, gathered in folds, was suspended across the west end of the building. Large flags also extended across the east end and center of the building. A number of cedar boughs were placed in the yard and ornamented with diminutive flags. A large flag was suspended across the street from the Louisville to the Southwestern depot, and from every window of both depots hung smaller flags. A number of flags hung from the windows of the offices of the mayor and recorder. From every window of the second and third floors of both fronts of the Maxwell house hung a United States flag. Opposite this building was another handsome arch bearing the inscription:

"HE SERVES HIS PARTY BEST WHO BEST SERVES HIS COUNTRY."

On Church street appropriate decorations were made.

Extending across the street in front of the residence of H. S. French was a large banner, on which was the words, "Welcome to the president of the people."

Out from the residence of Mrs. Hettie McEwen, on Spruce street, was extended a considerably worn flag, above which was the inscription, "A union of hearts, a union of hands, and the flag of my country forever."

The most elaborate design of all was the grand triumphal arch erected at the eastern gateway to the capitol grounds. Its dimensions were 26 by 50 feet. It was handsomely and tastefully ornamented, and attracted unusual attention. Upon it were inscribed:

"No South, No North, No East, No West."

"On Earth, Peace, Good Will toward Men."

These mottos were recognized as being the general sentiment of the multitude of people who swarmed upon the capitol grounds.

The president uncovered and standing erect, with one hand resting within the folds of his closely buttoned coat, and the other holding his hat waved salutes from his carriage to the hosts who were cheering him on all sides. The crowd was so dense and so turbulent with excitement over the struggle who preferred positions close to the platform, that it was difficult—indeed impossible to preserve order, and the speeches could only be heard by the few fortunate ones of the inner circle, for were pressed close up about the presidential party.

Gov. Porter then introduced President Hayes as follows:

GOVERNOR PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President: I bid you welcome to the state of Tennessee, to a state whose citizens have always been prompt to render homage to eminent services by whomsoever performed, and whose respect for those in authority is coeval with the existence of their state government. This occasion is the result of a sentiment respectful as it is unselfish; it is a voluntary tribute that comes from the approving judgment of the people, and proceeds from their gratitude to you for bringing peace to their country.

They believe that you have desired to make the military subordinate to the civil authority; that you are laboring to enforce an absolute and unconditional civil service reform; that you have been instrumental in securing home rule for the south; that you will never give "to party what was meant for mankind;" that you do not pursue the devious paths of policy, and that you are animated by the same spirit that controlled President Polk when he declared in his inaugural address that, "The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent states, will be the chart by which I shall be directed."

The people of Tennessee are not unmindful of the fact that you have called to your assistance in the conduct of the affairs of the federal government one of their own honored fellow-citizens, one whose pure and stainless life is the warrant of a faithful administration of the department over which he presides. I give expression to the hope that your visit to Tennessee will be an agreeable one, personally, that its influence will suspend the animosities of the factions and contribute something toward the restoration of fellowship among all sections of the country, and again bid you welcome.

PRESIDENT HAYES' ADDRESS.

It is a very great gratification, fellow-citizens, to meet this large assemblage of the people of Tennessee.

The terms in which I have been welcomed by your governor seem to require of me a preparation greater than any circumstances have allowed me to make, and I regret that I am compelled to be content with talking in a plain conversational way, in regard to a few topics which it seems to me may be appropriately discussed on this occasion.

I understand that I am in the presence of men of all political parties—of both races—and of the brave men of both armies. [Applause.] I am very glad so to meet the people of Tennesee, as what I have to say, I would prefer to say to both races, to both parties and to the men of both armies. [Loud applause.]

It has been my fortune during the past ten days to mingle quite largely with the veterans of the union army. I judge from what I know and from what I have seen and heard that I am now in the presence of more men of the confederate than of the union army. We at least understand each other. Between us there is no shadow to-day. [Prolonged applause.] The members of the cabinet and myself have traveled to different parts of the country, impelled by a variety of motives. We are glad to see this flourishing city and beautiful country, and it is not disagreeable to us to be relieved for a time from our duties at Washington.

But, my friends, we hope that something may be done also by our mingling with the people to promote the cause which has brought this assemblage together. The cause of the union, the cause of the constitution, the cause of harmony, the cause of friendship, the cause of peace. We trust that our visit in the different states will perhaps, in some degree, increase social intercourse between them; perhaps will tend also to increase business intercourse between them; will tend somewhat by the report of the proceedings to increase the knowledge of the people of all the states. And to know each other is, I am sure, to increase our friendship for each other.

It is because the soldiers of the two armies know each other better than other people, that they are more ready to clasp hands with each other. [Applause] I said at Louisville, in speaking of this subject, one thing that the reporters, who labored under more difficulties than those now before me, did not get quite fully. I understood to explain my view of how it happened that the war between us turned out as it did. It was a matter that we understand pretty well; yet I will give you my view of it. I said to them there that when the war began our southern adversaries were a little better prepared for it than we. We had good marksmen; we had good honest horsemen; but in proportion to numbers, you had a great many more good horsemen than we had. You were educated as soldiers. We had to learn to ride and to shoot. But gradually, you know, we got to learn how to shoot and ride. Then the struggle came to be between Greek and Greek; and here comes in what my friend, the reporter at Louisville, overlooked. Everybody knows that when the issue comes to that, Greek against Greek, that army will conquer which has the most Greeks. [Applause.]

Well, we fought it out, and the thing is ended. And now, you and I believe that there is no real cause of quarrel in this country left remaining. [Applause.]

We believe in the maxim that I saw over the gate down there, "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men." We have seen enough of war. There is some difference between us and our more aged fellow-citizens who have not had the opportunities we have. I heard from a distinguished union general that the most eminent statesman, perhaps, at Washington had very confident ideas as to the brevity of the war. Ninety days was the first period set. He said to Gen. Scott, "The very moment that we have a victory that is complete and general, there will be peace—that will be the end of it—the war will end with a victory." General Scott says "No." He had the idea that when the victory was complete, the soldiers would be at peace. But, said he, the trouble will be, it will take the government some years to get the belligerant non-combatants to keep the peace. [Applause.] So my friends, perhaps it turns out. But now I think the time has come when soldiers and citizens, the men who fought and the non-combatants will all agree that this is the day of peace. [Voice from the crowd, "amen."] And I rejoice that the city of Nashville is doing so much in the cause of peace. I look around, and I know not how many institutions of learning are within my vision. I know that you have made much provision for the education of the whites, and of the colored people also. Now, my friends, this is precisely the thing which of all others in my judgment will do the most to bring about the exact condition we want in this country. Every interest you have will be promoted by the mingling and entercourse which belongs to emigration and immigration, and to the exchange of populations between states.

We have now reached, in the west, my friends, the very margin of that rainless region where no agriculture can succeed except by irrigation; therefore Mr. Greeley's advice, "Young man go west," in my judgment ought now to be changed to "young man go south." [Applause.] For here you have that salubrity of climate, that fertility of soil, those resources most conducive to immigration, and I take it that all the wise men in Tennessee desire immigration. Desiring it, what will you do to obtain it, and what will best induce the best immigration from Europe and from the north? I think I have the secret of it. Let there be a little school house in every neighborhood, on every side hill, on some side of it—the shady if possible—and obtain a teacher nine months in the year. Such school houses scattered everywhere will be a better advertisement of your country than any other that costs the same amount of money, which can be contrived. Therefore, my friends, I rejoice that you are doing so much in Nashville for the cause of education. But, my friends, you will see by the size of this great crowd, by the noise that comes up to us from all parts of it, that they are not hearing what I say—that I am speaking to these reporters and a small circle around me. It is very interesting to me, but I fear it is not very interesting to the rest of you.

I thank you, governor and friends, for the very warm and very hearty and, I am sure, the very sincere welcome you have given us. You welcome us, I think, because you think we are sincerely in favor of that peace and harmony and union which you are in favor of. I now give place in order that others may address you. [Loud and prolonged applause,]

The president who was repeatedly interrupted with applause, following some pointed and felicitous suggestion, was congratulated by thousands of throats, at his conclusion, in the vociferous applause which attested the hearty approval of his auditers.

As soon after as he could be heard, Gov. Porter introduced Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, for whose presence the demand was now vehement, and continued. As the noble Carolinian advanced to the front, there followed the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Gov. Hampton spoke as follows:

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

My friends of Tennessee—If the president of these whole United States could not make himself heard in this crowd, how can the governor of one little state? (Applause.) I wish that every man, and every woman, and child in this crowd could have heard the patriotic words which fell from his excellency, the president, and not only they, but every man and woman in Tennessee, and in this broad land of ours. I can say nothing more to add weight and power and emphasis to these patriotic words of the president of the United States. When he planted himself upon the constitution, under the laws, holding up the flag of the whole country, and said that all people, of all races, of all sections, were to be equal; when he declared that he was the president of the whole country, and not of a party; when he declared that the same laws which governed Massachusetts should rule in South Carolina, and those which governed Ohio should prevail in Louisiana, then I forgot, or if I did not forget, I placed in subordination the fact that I was a southern man, and remembered that I was again an American citizen. (Applause.) I then cordially, heartily, and earnestly indorsed that policy—though I think it is wrong to call it a policy, for it is true statesmanship, true because it is right. I sustained it cordially, and I have tried in my own limited sphere to work out the same results which he has been carrying on on so grand a scale; and I come to you, people of Tennessee, and I have a right to speak to you, for in that room is the portrait of the man South Carolina gave to Tennessee—"Old Hickory"—the man alongside of whom my father fought (Applause.) And I say to you now that the same place which is spreading all over the country prevails in South Carolina. I tried honestly, earnestly and faithfully to discharge my pledges—that every man, white and black, who was a citizen of that state should be equal before the laws and under the constitution of that state and of the constitution of the United States. (Applause.)

We have there now profound peace. We have forgotten at least for a time that there are any party lines. We are working earnestly not only to bring peace to our own section of country, but to aid in spreading it over this whole land, and I trust in God and pray that peace, happiness, prosperity and the restoration of all the blessings which follow good government may be restored to the whole country, and that we will be a free, happy, glorious and united people. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Throughout his speech, Governor Hampton was vociferously applauded, not only by those who could hear his remarks, but by those out of ear-shot who, under the magnetism of his presence, interrupted each graceful gesture and sympathetic glance of his eye, and yelled their approval. Tremendous and long continued cheering at the conclusion attested how closely the people hold this representative southern leader in their hearts.

Governor Porter next introduced the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, secretary of state, whom everybody desired to hear, and it is to be regretted the situation did not afford them better opportunities. Mr. Evarts said:

HON. WILLIAM. M. EVARTS.

Fellow-Citizens: I shall not attempt by my voice to add anything to that which has been said by the president of the purposes, of the wishes, of the expectations of the government of the United States; but the methods which the government has adopted will tend to the unity, the peace and the happiness of the people. Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, has said in the name, and in behalf of the people of his state, and as the representative for the moment for the great southern opinion and feeling, that all accept it. For wherever we go we find that the people's hearts and the people's opinions all concur in one thing, that the American nation is to be united hereafter; that it is to possess in peace the great land of its inheritance, and that if ever its passions and its power are to be exerted in war, it must be in a just cause and against a foreign foe. Certainly, a Union man, born in Massachusetts and living in New York, ought to feel that in Tennessee a Union man may be at home, and that Tennessee may think that a union of states is greater than any one state; Tennessee, that has given three presidents to the United States; Tennessee, whom in one president—your great military president—General Jackson, who stopped the discords and disorders that threatened the peace of the Union, and determined rather upon war than that the Union should be broken; Tennessee, that furnished so lately a president to the United States, Andrew Johnson, who, when he was obliged to face the storm of party rage and maintain the integrity of the presidency itself against the frowns of congress at variance with him, was maintained by the constitution in his place, and his memory is now respected throughout the land as one of the most faithful and devoted servants of the country. [Applause].

What share I had in the defense of that patriotic president, I regard as one of the chief opportunities that a lawyer could never have to help uphold the institutions of his country. And now, for the future, what is there but to enjoy what is common in the past, the remembrance of the revolution and the glories of the war of 1812?

The next speaker introduced by the governor, was our own distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. D. M. Key.

HON. D. M. KEY.

Fellow-citizens: This crowd is too much for me to address. I am a very modest man. If I am not a Tennesseean, I am nothing. It seems to me that since I was out of your state there has been an immense immigration into it. Where else could all these people have ever come from. Tennesseeans are not usually a very enthusiastic people; yet I have traveled over a good deal of this country, and nowhere have I found so enthusiastic a crowd. [Applause.] They make more noise than the president. They have stronger lungs than Gov. Hampton, and there is no use of a modest man like myself speaking against such an immense assembly. But really and seriously, as a Tennesseean—as a southern man—I rejoice at this demonstration, at the enthusiasm, at the unity of enthusiasm which it indicates. You feel that the people of Tennessee, just as the citizens of all the other states, are to control in their own way under the constitution of the United States with all its amendments, your own affairs; that all your citizens are equal before the law. You feel that you have a president and administration that will not only do right by you, but by the people of the whole country, of all races. I must say to you that I have been in New England (you have seen that,) I have been in Ohio, I have been everywhere. In the most distant section of the country we have been met by the same cordiality, by a great enthusiasm—enthusiasm not, I must say, equal to that which I now see in Nashville to-day. [Applause.] As a Tennessean, as the humblest member of the cabinet of our president I thank you most heartily for the grand reception you have given us. I expected much of Nashville, but I did not expect so much as it has given us. [Applause.]

Upon repeated calls from the assemblage Mrs. Hayes came forward and bowed amid vociferous cheering from the multitude, after which the party moved to the custom house.

LEAVING THE CAPITOL.

As soon as the ceremonies were over the procession reformed and passed down Vine street and through the remaining line of march to the custom house. Near Mrs. President Polk's five hundred children from the colored Sunday schools were gathered together and sang "Welcome." President Hayes bowed and said: "I am sure that all who heard the delightful religious strains are extremely gratified and obliged to you."

At the Polk place three cheers were given by the Burns' artillery.

AT WARD'S SEMINARY.

The procession halted in front of Ward's seminary. The building was gaily decorated with flags, bunting, evergreens and hanging baskets of flowers. The Latin motto

"LUX-DUX,"

(Light or Learning is the Leader) was suspended high over the front. Below this was the word

"WELCOME,"

in bold letters, surrounded with flowers. Down on the broad galleries and out in yard settees were arranged, on which stood about two hundred young ladies, each with a flag in her hand. As the carriage bearing the president and Gov. Hampton, Gov. Porter and Mr. Wheless halted, Dr. Ward led a little child out bearing a silver waiter of rare flowers for the distinguished guests. President Hayes arose and said: "Young ladies of the seminary, I thank you heartily," and resuming his seat, the procession passed along.

At a later hour the president received an address from the white citizens of Maury county, and from the colored people.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

In response to these addresses, President Hayes said:

I will respond to both these addresses in one. Since all men are equal before the law, and have all equal rights, there is no need of my making two addresses, one to the white men and another to the colored men; therefore I propose to speak to the colored man just as I speak to the white man, and the white man just as to the colored. [Applause.] I speak to the people of Tennessee just as I spoke to the people of Vermont.

My thoughts have been that the interest of this country and the prosperity of this country require that every just cause of discontent in any body or any class of people ought to be removed, if it can be. We had a large part of the country not content with the condition of things. It was believed, or it was claimed, that the colored people of the country would not be safe in their interests and their rights if the federal troops were withdrawn from the southern states. I believe that the time has come when the colored people of the south would be safer with no troops anywhere in the south undertaking to protect them than they would be with such troops trying to protect them. [Applause.] I believed then, as now, after almost six months' trial, that the majority of the people of the south—the white people of the south—have no desire to invade the rights of the colored people so as to make it all necessary to have federal bayonets in their midst. [Applause.] I think the colored people are safer to-night with their rights in Tennessee with no federal bayonets undertaking to protect them, than they were when there were armies here trying to protect them. [Applause.]

Another thing, the southern people were in that condition of dissatisfaction that all could see that their attention was withdrawn from agriculture, from commerce, from manufactures and from business by political discussion. My friends, there is a time for political discussion, but it is not all the time. At least an important part of the time of every community should be given up to business and to industry, and if, by any measure of government, content can be restored; quiet can be restored; peace and satisfaction be restored, I believe that is the wise policy to pursue; and I think this is the key to the whole matter that has been done. As I said at Cincinnati, what has been done was not merely because of any need of our doing it, but we done it because, under our oaths registered in heaven, we believed that it was just and right to do it. [Applause.]

All I have to say to you is that I wish to be able to carry to the northern people the information that every right secured by the amendments to the colored people by the constitution will be cheerfully accorded to them. Let us understand that peace at last reigns supreme and unbroken throughout this whole country. [Applause.] With that era prosperity dawns upon the southern country such as we have never seen since the slavery agitation began.

If the industry of any part of the country is neglected the whole country has to suffer. The prosperity of the whole country is the prosperity of all its parts—of all sections—of all states. This seems to me is the large and liberal view.

Now you have, as I said to-day, a good basis, a comparatively thinly peopled country, you have minerals, building material, lumber, a salubrious climate, fertile soil and all that is wanted to be added is more and more people, the virtuous people of the world. You want in Tennessee and Alabama and Mississippi to come to your states the power, the strength, the wealth and the population they can support. You want the population here as they have in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and even Texas. Let labor and capital come and prosperity spreads. Let it be understood that peace reigns here, that there is no quarrel, that all men are free to come and go, and the attractions of this glorious southern country will bring you the very best immigrants the world produces; the best from the north and the best from Europe. With these your prosperity is assured. About education, it is simply this: Let the Scotchman, the Swede, the German, or any other of the best foreign people that come to this country, understand that their children can be freely educated in public schools and it is a better advertisement for your state than any you can get for the amount of money it will cost. This, I believe, is the idea of Tennessee; hence it is that in Nashville you have such schools, such institutions of learning. I say education brings immigration of the best kind. Let it have your support, and with this and with peace, prosperity is yours.

I have talked longer than I expected; but the truth is, I have seen so much that is gratifying to me, so much real, genuine merit on patriotism exhibited in conversation and everywhere since I have come to Kentucky and Tennessee, that I would be glad to leave some words of counsel that would be useful to you. And now I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your cheers for the union, the constitution, and the old flag. I believe you are destined to go on and be the home of freedom and a refuge to numbers of every clime to the last record of time. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

AT THE MAXWELL HOUSE.

At the close of President Hayes' speech at the capitol, a large portion of the crowd adjourned to the Maxwell house, and loudly called for the president, General Wade Hampton, Secretary Evarts, Postmaster General Key and others. In response to the repeated calls, Secretary Evarts said: I have always felt a great affection for the people of Tennessee, especially since he had once assisted in the defense of President Johnson, that great and patriotic statesman of Tennessee [immense applause] in the impeachment trial, and I feel that it contributed to the establishment of constitutional law. Though I differ from a majority of the people of Tennessee in politics, being a republican, yet I feel that the southern people will stand by the administration in its policy of reconciliation. [Loud applause.] I thank you, gentleman, for the compliment you have paid me. [Applause.]

JUDGE KEY.

Postmaster General Key, who first appeared, spoke as follows: I am a Tennesseean. I voted for, and worked as hard as any other man in Tennessee for the election of Tilden and Hendricks. I am as devoted to the cause of the democracy as any democrat in the south, and no man felt more surprised than when President Hayes wrote a letter to me asking me to assist him in his administration, I felt that I would have been recreant to my countrymen, recreant to the south if I had failed to grasp the hand of reconciliation extended through him to the south. And now that President Hayes has done everything any reasonable man could expect; he has used all his efforts to bring the south and north together, I feel it to be the duty of the south and especially the citizens of Tennesse to sustain him in his patriotic course. [Immense applause.]

EN ROUTE.

The President and Mrs. Hayes occupied the rear platform and admired the scenery and seemed equally interested in the battlefields, whether the yankees had the better or worse.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Special dispatches state that the loss by the burning of the steamer St. Louis is $300,000. The steamer Grand Republic was insured for $200 000.

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.
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INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A five room house with kitchen, servants' house, stable and other conveniences, on Luckie street. Address P. O. Box 171, Atlanta, Ga. 392 sep21 dtf

FOR RENT—From October the first, the Stores Nos. 15 and 17 Broad street, now rented to I. Guthman & Co., and Cox, Hill & Thompson. Sizes, 25 by 80 and 25 by 170 feet. These Stores are two of the best in the city and well adapted to wholesale or commission business. Apply at once to E. F. & J. Hurt, 44 Marietta street. 375 sep19..d3t

FOR RENT—5 and 6-room dwellings on McDonough, West Hunter, Richardson and West Cain streets. Apply to E. F. & J. Hurt, 44 Marietta street. 375 sep19..d3t

FOR RENT—The large Agricultural Building now occupied by Mark W. Johnson & Co., corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, can be rented on liberal terms. It is specially suited for Cotton Warehouse. Apply to Richard S. Jefferies or Mark W. Johnson & Co. 166 sep8..dtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets. Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21..dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street. Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—A good assortment Tinner can get a steady job by calling on Stewart & Fain, 69 Whitehall street. 000 sep21...dtf

WANTED—A young man with $500 00 capital, who has had experience in mercantile business, wishes to connect himself with a well established house, or would like partner to open business. References exchanged. Ticket to New York for sale. Address L. B. B., this office. 388 sep21..d1t

WANTED—50,000 pounds Dry Peaches. Mark W. Johnson & Co., 32 Alabama street, Atlanta. 534 aug30...dtf

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR SALE.

ONE new 6 horse engine and boiler, one second hand 5 horse engine and boiler, in good order, suitable for ginning cotton for sale by C H Strong. 49 sept2tf

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, The Grasses, Clover, Lucern, &c. Mark W. Johnson & Co., 32 Alabama street. 534 aug30...dtf

FOR SALE—Steam Engines, Gins, Presses, Cane Mills and Evaporators, Sheet Copper, &c. Mark W. Johnson & Co. 524 aug30...dtf

FOR SALE—1,000 bushels Orchard, Blue, Timothy, Herds, and other Grass Seeds, Red Clover, Lucerne, &c. Mark W. Johnson & Co. 534 aug30...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNARD BRO'S, Opticians, 17 Peachtree street, keep the best and cheapest Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the city. A good pair of Eye-Glasses or Spectacles for 50 cents. 396 sep21...d3t

HIGHEST Cash Price paid for Old Gold and and Silver. Second hand Gold and Silver Watches at Bargains. Barnard Bro, 17 Peachtree street. 396 sep21...d3t

MARK W. JOHNSON & Co have removed to No. 9 Centennial Building, Whitehall street. 312 sept16 dtf

THE GRASSES.—We have just issued a circular for free distribution among our customers, on the subject of *Grasses for the South* how to sow them and when? and best varieties to select; and all needful information touching their cultivation. Sent to any address on application, with price list. Mark W. Johnson & Co., 32 and 34 Alabama street, Atlanta. 534 aug30 dtf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builder's Hardware, &c., &c. Sash with Glass in Pr. win., 8x10, 12 lights, 90c; 10x12—12, $1 40; 10x16—12, $1 85. O. S. Doors 3x7, Raised Pan, $1 85. Door Locks, white knobs, 40c. Loose Joint "Acorn" Butts and Screws 20c. All other goods in proportion and warranted the best. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 429 aug26..deodtf

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 000 july25..dtf

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. LAW'S Crockery Auction Sale to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, at 28 Whitehall street. sep21...d1t

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The Atlanta Daily Constitution

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21.

GEORGIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

In Pamphlet form. Price, Five Cents at Counter, or Six Cents by mail

CONSTITUTION PUB. CO.

FACTS AS TO THE CAPITAL AND THE CAPITOL.

One of the so-called arguments for removal of the seat of government to Milledgeville is the pretended belief that legislation will be purer there than it can be in Atlanta. What ground is there for such a pretence? Have cities usually corrupted legislation? Almost all legislation is done in cities. If the capital of a country be not a city in the beginning, it makes the nucleus of a city, unless there be some local cause, such as unhealthiness of location to prevent, as in the case of Milledgeville. The question therefore is whether the sum of legislation is corrupt? We believe not; we believe the good will greatly overbalance the corrupt.

Are the men whom cities select as legislators corrupt? For, "by their fruits you shall know them." We have no large cities in Georgia, but large is but a relative term. Whom have our cities sent to the general assembly? We will confine ourselves to the general assembly, ignoring other important trusts. We will mention from the principal of them some of the noted dead and some of the prominent living members, without much regard to order, and as they come into mind.

Columbus remembers with pride her J. A. Jones, C. J. Williams, John H. Howard, Hines Holt, the McDougalds, Alfred Iverson and Walter T. Colquitt. Among her living are Little, Pou, Chappell, Peabody, Thornton, Moses and Governor James M. Smith.

Among the dead of Macon are Ross, Lamar and Nesbit. Simmons, Whittle, Gresham, Hardeman and Bacon are still her honored citizens.

From Augusta we name Gibson, Walsh, Black, Barnes, Cumming and Governor Charles J. Jenkins still in life, and Glascock, Andrew J. Miller and Governor George W. Crawford of honored memory. In her early years she kept the same officers many years.

Our young city has buried James M. Calhoun. Her first choice was John L. Harris, now judge of the Brunswick circuit. He has been followed by R. F. Maddox, John Collier, George Hillyer and others of equal merit.

Savannah being our oldest and largest city, presents a larger list. We all know the Russells, Dr. Thomas, Joe Warren, Lester and A. R. Lawton. The history of Georgia cannot be written without the mention of John W. Anderson, Benj. Snyder, Gen. Joseph P. Harrison, Matthew Hall McAllister, Judge Wayne, of the United States supreme court, Francis M. Bartow, William H. Gordon, John McPherson Berrien and Governor James Jackson. Is there anything in this list of names to cause either of our cities to blush?

We do not mention our smaller cities because they would extend our columns too far. And, besides, if there be anything corrupting in the atmosphere of cities, the largest cities would quickest show the corruption. Nor do we mean that the larger cities have sent better or abler men to our general assembly than have the smaller cities, towns and country. We know that among the purest characters and brightest intellects among Georgia's living and her dead are many, very many, who owe no part of their worth or glory to any city influences. We are not trying to draw any invidious distinction between cities and the country. Really they are but parts of the body politic, and if the one be good or corrupt, so will be the other. We are not claiming that our best men are raised in the cities. For many of them the country was a nursery and schoolroom, and the city but the college and stage of action. We simply call attention to the fact that the controlling sentiment of our cities has been represented by names mentioned, and ask if they do not establish for our cities a regard for virtue as high as that which has characterized any other part of our state. And we have simply mentioned the names and left the reader to draw his own conclusions, when it has been very difficult to refrain from recounting at least some of the lofty impulses and noble deeds of our mighty dead. Give us leave to stop but for a moment upon a notable piece of Georgia's history. The Yazoo fraud was passed when James Jackson, of Savannah, was United States senator. He resigned solely that he might go to the general assembly and have the act repealed. He succeeded, was made governor by the general assembly which passed the annulling act, and held the glass which drew from heaven the fire which burned the evidence of Georgia's infamy. The resignation of so high an office to do what could have been done without him, leading a band of men who were not satisfied to repeal that like other bad legislation was repealed, with whom it was not sufficient to burn the record with the ordinary fires which men use but who called God to kindle the flame, makes as grand a picture as the annals of time afford.

But say our opponents: "We grant that cities send as good men as others to the general assembly, but when assembled in Milledgeville they will be less accessible to bad men and bad influences than were they in Atlanta." What foundation has any one for such an opinion? Is there anything in the former history of Milledgeville to prove that seclusion will save from vice? Was she free from grog shops, gambling hells and other unmentionable places of vice? Let the reader answer for himself. Our state pride forbids our lifting the vail from scenes that would cause us to smart with shame. We claim not for Atlanta exemption from such evils. They follow fallen man wherever he goes. The supply is fearfully certain to meet the demand. But we do suggest that in a little town where there are but few other attractions the danger of yielding to such temptations is greater than it would be in a city furnishing much to amuse without corrupting, much to please without degrading our representatives.

Atlanta has all that any city of our state can boast. Her clubs and societies, her libraries and her schools could not belong to other than a good and noble people. Her churches are her pride. That strangers may form an estimate of them we count them here: One Roman Catholic; three Presbyterian for whites and one for colored; one Reformed Episcopal; one Methodist Episcopal north, for whites, and one for colored; one Christian Church; one Jewish synagogue; four Episcopal; seven Baptist for the whites, and eight for colored; eight Methodist Episcopal, south, for whites, and five for colored. These have all been built, save two, since 1865, by a people destroyed by the war, and all are good. Many of them would be ornaments to any community.

Atlanta has shaken off the rudeness of her early life, and presents to a sojourner as many innocent and instructive means of pleasure, recreation and profit as any city south, and as she is the converging point of so many railroads, enables a very large number of the public servants here to spend the Sabbaths with their families.

We have another fact of notable significance in this regard. Milledgeville was not the capital during the late corrupt times. Can any one believe that had she been, she could have restrained the wasteful expenditure of the public money? Little Rock, Jackson, Montgomery and Columbia were cities of fair characters, and yet they could not protect Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina from plunder. Atlanta was the capital of Georgia during those times, yet with all the power ascribed to her with the pliant general assemblies she neither asked nor received a dollar from the public coffers. The mere fact that some money was spent here which would perhaps have not been spent had she not been the seat of government, does not affect the question. Does any honest man charge Savannah or Augusta with corruption because the exemption of railroad property enabled them to build the Central and Georgia railroads? Did the subscription of a million of dollars to the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, or the endorsement of two millions for the Macon and Brunswick railroad by the state mar the fair fame of Savannah or Macon? No; this legislation was made for state purposes, and the local advantage was but an incident of the same.

Be as just in your judgment of Atlanta as you are to the other cities of our state.

One other view and we are done. The members of the general assembly are among the best of the several communities from which they come. Atlanta is made up of the average citizens of Georgia and adjoining states.

Are your representatives so weak and your city so corrupt that you are afaid to trust them here? The suggestion is not only unjust to Atlanta, but is an insult to the state. If the popular verdict shall so declare it will have cost the state more than can be measured by paltry dollars; it will have cost its character.

THE PROPOSITION OF ATLANTA.

It is surprising how much the enemies of Atlanta are exercised over what Atlanta will or will not do. Almost every issue of some of the journals who are fighting our city has something to assure the people that Atlanta's proposition has never been and never will be renewed. We hope since it has been done in unmistakable terms, that they will at least give the facts. The Thomasville Enterprise, that is clamorous for a removal to Milledgeville, has the following:

> We see the Dawson Journal has some doubt still as to whether Atlanta's proposition to furnish the land and build a new capitol yet holds good. We are rather surprised that anybody should be in doubt on this subject. The convention declined to accede to the proposition, and Atlanta is under no obligation to do anything to aid the state in obtaining a new capitol. The proposition has never been and will never be renewed. Several of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta are opposed to Atlanta attempting any such thing, as she is not, financially, in a condition to spend four or five hundred thousand dollars beyond her usual expenses. But then it is useless to discuss this question—it does not enter into the canvass at all

The convention made arrangements for this to be done; it is perfectly legitimate and proper. It was done by the city of Montgomery when the capital of Alabama was located there; and has been done by several cities in the United States, and as the Enterprise has been arguing mainly on the score of economy for a return to Milledgeville, and it is controlled by men who are not given much to mere prejudice, we hope they will at least lay the proposition before their readers.

Says the Augusta Chronicle:

> The question on all sides is asked: "Is Atlanta's proposition still before the people?" O, speak, love.

Now listen what old love says. We copy from the Macon Telegraph and Messenger:

> This question has been answered in the negative more than once, but it seems without effect in some quarters. Now let a correspondent of the Athens Watchman have the floor. He says:
>
> I want our people to vote on this question with their eyes wide open and with a knowledge of the facts. They should not be deceived and cheated.
>
> I want them therefore to know that
>
> First. The offer of Mayor Angier and some of the city council to donate the city hall lot, and build a capitol "as good as that at Milledgeville," was made on the distinct condition that Atlanta should be declared the seat of government by the new constitution, and as the convention did not accept the offer, it no longer exists.
>
> Second. Atlanta has no authority to carry out any such promise. Her charter forbids it.
>
> Third. The two foregoing statements being undeniably true, the effort to make the people believe the contrary is an unworthy subterfuge to obtain their votes under false pretenses.

Now, as the correspondent of the Watchman has taken his seat, we would like to hear something else from old love. Which one of the trio is love? We know the scape-goat.

THE REMOVAL QUESTION.

The Americus Republican, one of the most influential and widely circulated journals in southwest Georgia has some exceedingly sound and practical views on the removal question. Under the caption which we have written above, the Republican says:

> The fact that Milledgeville was the capital so long a time does not give her a claim to it; neither does the fact that Atlanta was the capital a short time give her a claim. Neither of these places, nor any other one, has any positive title to it. The capital shall be located where the best interests of the state require it—where the public business can be carried on best. This, it seems to us, is the whole matter in a nutshell.
>
> The question then arises, can the public business be carried on best in Milledgeville or Atlanta? This very voter must decide for himself, and when he decides let him vote accordingly. Prejudices, partiality and self interest should be laid aside, and the question should be decided for the best interests of the state.
>
> The manner in which the capital was moved to Atlanta has nothing to do with the question now. It very properly had weight with the convention to prevent that body from establishing the capital there, and thus confirming the fraud put upon us by the radicals. But, being submitted to the people, the matter takes a new aspect, and the people have just as much right to locate the capital in Atlanta now as they would have had in former times to remove it from Milledgeville and locate it elsewhere. In other words, the matter starts *de novo*, just as if it never had been tampered with by the radicals.
>
> For ourself, were we to be influenced by sentiment, we should prefer Milledgeville. There is something in the associations connected with the old capital, where our government was cradled in its infancy and where it grew up through robust youth into glorious manhood, which appeals to the sentimental in our nature more strongly than logic could. But this is a practical question. We honor Milledgeville, we glory in the fame which our noble state won while her government was located there; but pride in Georgia's past, cannot be allowed to settle a question so important to her future, and hence we quench the poetry of the issue, and come to hard facts and stern realities. With the present lights before us, and with the desire to hear more reasons than we have yet heard, we are in favor of Atlanta.

THE NEW CAPITOL AND ITS COST.

The Thomasville Enterprise understands English a good deal better than he does argument. He thus writes:

> The editors of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION seem to be looking through glasses that magnify certain things when they look towards Milledgeville, and contract them very much when they turn them on objects nearer home. These peculiar glasses make the expenses of removal to Milledgeville, with the repairs incident thereto, which according to their own statement will not exceed $100,000, look like immense mountains, while the building of a new capitol, which will certainly not cost less than $500,000 and probably ten times that amount, seen through these peculiar glasses looks like a mere mole-hill, scarcely preceptible at all. Turn your specs round the other way, gentlemen.

Well, suppose the building of a new capitol will cost that amount, or ten times that amount? It will add no burden to the taxpayers of the state. It will be the gift of Atlanta to the state, and no complaint will ever be made that the debt of Georgia has thereby been augmented. It is useless to discuss this subject. Atlanta makes the same proposition to the people that she made to the convention. She says, in effect: "Make me the permanent capital of the state and I will present to you a capitol building as good and as substantial as the one at Milledgeville. The friends of the old capital say the building there is ample as to capacity and substantial as to structure. Very well. Let the seat of government remain where it now is, and I will erect you a building as good as the old one." The truth of the business is, however, that if Atlanta is made the permanent capital, if her proposition is accepted by the people, the new capitol will be as superior to the old one at Milledgeville as Atlanta's energy, progress and prosperity is ahead of other southern cities.

WHO ARE FOR ATLANTA.

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger says THE CONSTITUTION is fond of parading the names of distinguished men in the state outside of the capital who are in favor of Atlanta. Well, we do admit that we are proud of the fact. We feel better to have Mr. Toombs, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hill, Gen. Gordon, and also Col. Joe Cumming, Judge Twiggs, Judge Hook, Mr. J. C. C. Black, Maj. Gohnal of Augusta; General Lawton, Gen. Jackson, Captain Falligant, of Savannah; Col. Cutts and Col. W. A. Hawkins, of Americus; Col. W. S. Wallace, of Butler; Judge Underwood, of Rome; Judge Buchanan, of Newnan; Col. Mathews and Capt. Whit Johnson, of Lexington, and a long list of the best men in Georgia on our side of this fight. This alone will satisfy many voters in this state that it is right to make Atlanta the capital.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

We are informed that the Georgia railroad will soon make a change of schedule that will make the time from this city to Savannah only twelve hours. It will be arranged so as to connect with a fast train at Augusta over the Port Royal railroad, and passengers leaving here at ten o'clock at night will arrive in Savannah [illegible] ten o'clock next morning. This will [illegible]ure a large part of the travel to Florida during the winter, and the Georgia road with an eye to business proposes to inaugurate an improved schedule so as to turn the tide over their road. The management of the Georgia road is always alive to the interest of the people and the road.

A BAND of Comanche Indians stole the son of Mr. G. Fisher, of Fredericksburg, Texas, thirteen years ago—the boy when taken was twelve years old. Mr. Fisher has been searching for him among all the Indians that he could reach; recently he discovered his son near Ft. Sill with the Indians—his embraces were received by the son with stoic indifference and imbecile smiles. It was with great trouble the son was induced to accompany his father home.

THE most outspoken republican newspaper in Paris says that MacMahon's recent manifesto is unprecedented. "Unprecedented" is a good word, as the boys say; but before the grim old soldier comes down and out of his present position the French people will find that he has one or two precedents to follow, and they will find, moreover, that he will follow them.

A BALTIMORE tobacconist dressed up a negro as Sitting Bull, with plenty of paint and feathers, and made a walking advertisement of him. The negro got drunk and raised the war whoop in earnest. The policemen took all the Indian out of him in a few minutes.

GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has been nominated as a candidate for governor by the democrats of New Jersey. He was the democratic candidate for president in 1864. He is an able man and will be elected.

MAJOR GENERAL ASSISTANT TELEGRAPHER BARR is so confused by what he calls "the hubbub from Tennessee," that he hasn't got time to find out where Hayes is." Perhaps our western telegrams will settle the difficulty.

TURKEY isn't the sickest man in the world after all. Speaking of this reminds us to ask after the health of Col. Alexander, the czar of Russia—that is if Alexander is his name.

THE Augusta Chronicle and Constitutional [illegible] the debate on the Scotch-Ir[illegible] [illegible]n. The question is, what's a [illegible]tch-Irishman? But, mind [illegible] ask it!

THE [illegible] prevails generally with the press that the Russian campaign, so far, is a grand failure. The sick man is getting better.

THE steamer Great Republic, perhaps the largest and finest on the Mississippi river, was burned at St. Louis on Wednesday night.

OSMAN PASHA, whether he be Crawford, Eli Perkins, or Sargeant Bates, he seems to be just the man to hold the fort.

THE damage to the rice crop in Louisiana by the equinoctial gale is estimated at 30 per cent.

CAPT. WHIT. G. JOHNSON is in the city attending the United States court.

THE equinoctial is now called a "cyclone" by the leading weather scientists.

THE friends of George Francis Train will soon enter a claim that *he* is the regular Osman Pasha.

THE New Orleans papers report the wind 68 miles an hour on the gulf.

THE losses at Galveston by the equinoctial gale will approximate $137,000.

FACT AND COMMENT.

ADMIRAL SEMMES has left several works in manuscript.

THE fall styles are beginning to open ut, regardless of expense.

CROQUET is called "an amusement within the reach of the feeblest intellect."

THERE is another rumor that James Gordon Bennett contemplates starting a daily paper in London.

GOVERNOR McCORMICK, the assistant secretary of the treasury, expects to resign some time this autumn.

FOR a sick man Turkey displays uncommon strength. It would be bad for Russia were he to get well.

IT is reported that the marquis of Lorne will come to Nova Scotia next month to hunt moose.

BOTH houses of congress are nearly ready for occupancy. The ventilation of both has been materially improved.

THE peculiar air in Howard's command, usually played at dress parade, is said to be "Not for Joseph."

IF the pretty girls wear their hats much further back on their heads, they'll have to take 'em off to keep from sitting down upon them.

AT Arda, Ill., Sunday, a twelve year old son of Mrs. Speed attempted kindling a fire with kerosene when the can exploded, burning the house with the boy in it.

THE great Corliss engine of the Philadelphia centennial exhibition is on its way back to Providence, and sixty cars are required for its transportation.

THE Chicago Times with the calm audacity of perfect wickedness, declares that "of the hopeless and irreclaimable idiot, the most perfect existing type is the creature that advertises itself as the American workingman."

GEN. GRANT is getting the freedom of more cities than he knows what to do with. He will come home loaded with night-keys.—N. O. Picayune.

WHEN a campaign orator of the republican party was arrested for forgery at Kenton, Ohio, the chairman of the state executive committee gave bail so that he might continue his valuable services on the stump.

THE first female horse-thief is Jennie Snyder, who stole a horse and buggy from Davenport, Iowa, last week, having hired them from a livery stable for the alleged purpose of taking an evening drive. She drove it 350 miles to Council Bluffs, and has been arrested there.

MISS MAY HOWARD made her first bow to a Baltimore audience in the play of "Hearts" on Monday last, supported by her own company. Miss Howard is a Tennesseean by by birth, and possesses both beauty and intelligence.

THERE was nothing in Gambetta's speech for which he could have been called to order in any deliberative assembly in the world, and yet the present French government hopes to make servile courts outlaw him for it.

MR. W. H. HERNDON, once the law partner of Abraham Lincoln, attempted to commit suicide at Springfield, Ill., last Saturday, by taking laudanum. He is very ill in consequence.

A VESSEL left a Scotch port recently with five hundred hogsheads of wine on board. It is intended to take a twelve month's voyage, the object being to improve the wine by a passage through the tropics.

A DISPATCH from Stanley, the American explorer, dated Embomma in Congo, west coast of Africa, August 10, states that he has completely navigated the Lualaba, and succeeded in proving it to be identical with the Congo.

"TOUGH fellows, those Turkish generals," remarked Mr. Middlerib in the South Hill street car the other day. "Of course," replied his friend, "they are all pachadermata." Then the driver came in and told the gentlemen there were ladies aboard and he couldn't permit any more such language.—Hawkeye.

GEN. HOOD'S new home brigade consists of nine children, all under 8 years of age, including three pairs of twins. They are officered by four nurses, a governess, his wife and mother-in-law. The "corps" is said to present a fine appearance on dress parade.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON is Mrs. Lorraine Rogers; Adelaide Neilson is Mrs. Lee; Marie Gordon is Mrs. John T. Raymond; Marie Brabrook is Mrs. George Rignold; Clara Morris is Mrs. Harriott; Kate Claxton is Mrs. Dore Lyon; Rose Eytinge is Mrs. George H. Butler; and Effie Germon is Mrs. Nelse Seymour.

THE bull regulating the procedure to be observed by the conclave of cardinals on the death of the present pope has now been completely drawn up at the Vatican. It empowers the cardinal chamberlain either to summon the conclave immediately, or to await the arrival of the foreign cardinals.

AN artesian well, sunk by D. B. Lowell in Nevada, on Eel River Island, at the depth of one hundred feet, struck a current of gas which, when ignited, sent up a flame jet 36 feet high. A strong wind failed to blow it out, and an eight hours' rain did not extinguish it. In the night a newspaper could be read by its light one hundred feet away.

THE freedman's bureau commission say they have enough to pay a ten per cent. dividend to depositors, but not enough to pay a dividend of twenty per cent. If they could pay a twenty per cent. dividend they would immediately declare it, but it is extremely doubtful if the declaration of a ten per cent. dividend would be judicious. This, they say, is well known to all except the smaller depositors.

JOHN F. LEWIS, a colored man living near Elmira, stopped, at the imminent peril of his own life, a runaway team and so saved Mrs. C. J. Langdon, her child and nurse, who were returning from a visit to Mark Twain. The rescued lady's husband gave him $1,000, the holder of a $400 mortgage on his farm cancelled it, another gentleman gave him $25 and Mark Twain gave him $50 and a complete set of his works.

THE band of music in Grand Haven, Michigan, consists of Mr. Lukens and the six Misses Lukens. They play on all the public occasions, such as processions and balls, and also are the orchestra for theatrical entertainments. The girls are blondes, all of strikingly good figures, and two are very pretty. They wear black, short dresses, and hats with sweeping plumes. They make excellent music.

W. N. FITZGERALD, of New York, says that his brother, P. A. Fitzgerald, the well known actor and dramatic writer, lately deceased, was the author of the play of "The Danites," recently produced in New York as the work of Joaquin Miller. McKee Rankin denies this, and declares that Miller is the real author of the piece, and that Fitzgerald only pruned it and fitted it for the stage, for which labor he received full compensation.

SECRETARY THOMPSON, in speaking of the numerous jokes at his expense, says: "That of the hatchway was best." Some one present had not heard it, and he repeated: "In one of my visits of inspection it was said that I was asked to define the proper dimensions of a hatchway, and that I replied: 'That depends upon the size of the hen and the number of eggs she sits on.'"

INDICATIONS of a prehistoric people, which are plentiful in southwestern Colorado, have lately been discovered in western Nevada. Antique pottery and undecipherable writings on the rocks are the most common tokens. At one place, engraved upon a rock, is the nude figure of a man, holding in his right hand a shrub the outlines of which show considerable artistic skill.

THE production and supply of Java coffee is regulated by the Dutch government, and its usual price is jealously maintained. It is claimed to be much the best description of coffee, although portions of Mexico and Central America can, under favorable conditions, perhaps compete with it. The Cordova coffee that is brought to New Orleans is of an excellent quality, and often sold in the New York market as Java.

ONE of the Middlesex magistrates in England has just declined an offer of $4 500 for his collection of foreign postage stamps, but, on the other hand, an extensive collection of 17,000 varieties were sold in London recently for $4 000, which is believed to be the highest price that such a collection has ever fetched in England. In France, however, the mania has reached a higher pitch, for there an exceptionally complete collection was sold privately for $15,000.

IT is believed here the president has virtually made up a slate of changes, which will be made in foreign missions. Pierrepont's recall as soon as his successor can be decided on is conceded. Some of the friends of Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, are urging his appointment to Pierrepont's place, and it is said that the president is inclined to receive the suggestion with favor, and hesitates mainly because Hartranft's elevation would give Pennsylvania a democratic governor, by the promotion of the present democratic lieutenant governor, and would also offend the Camerons. The appointment of Henry S. Sandford to be minister to Belgium is said to have been already decided on.

THE Moffett registering machines have been introduced into nearly all the bar rooms in Richmond. The liquor dealers have abolished the credit system, and now do business only on a cash basis. A state official who is known throughout the commonwealth of Virginia, went into a saloon last Monday and called for a glass of lager. It was delightfully cool and he was about three minutes in swallowing it, after which he wiped his lips with his handkerchief and eyed the barkeeper suspiciously. "You forgot to turn the crank," said he, quite sternly. "Yes; but you have forgotten to pay me," was the response. A five cent piece rang on the counter, the bell sounded, the dial moved, and the barkeeper announced that the public debt of Virginia had been reduced half a cent.

THE latest South American mails bring news that the Peruvian government has determined to redeem $5,353,000 of the bonds issued by Henry Meiggs, an American, in the prosecution of his railway enterprises, and thus to facilitate the completion of one of the greatest engineering works of the age. Meiggs raised money by the issue of his own notes, which the government guaranteed, and for some time, notwithstanding the opposition of the foreign bankers, they passed current in the ordinary commercial transactions of Peru, although of late the works have been greatly interrupted by financial difficulties. If the present scheme succeeds, the most remarkable railway in the world will probably soon be finished, and one of the richest of all existing silver mines will be throwing its products upon the market.

MR. SWINBURNE holds strong opinions on the comparative genius of Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot. He says: "Such wealth and depth of thoughtful and fruitful humor, of vital and various intelligence, no woman has ever shown—no woman, perhaps, has ever shown a tithe of it. In knowledge, in culture, perhaps in capacity for knowledge and culture, Charlotte Bronte was no more comparable to George Eliot than George Eliot is comparable to Charlotte Bronte in purity of passion, in depth and ardor of feeling, in spiritual force and fervor of forth-right inspiration. It would be rather a rough and sweeping than a loose or inaccurate division which should define the one as a type of genius distinguished from intellect, the other of intellect as opposed to genius. But it would, as I venture to think, be little or nothing more or less than accurate to recognize in George Eliot a type of intelligence vivified and colored by a vein of genius; in Charlotte Bronte a type of genius directed and moulded by the touch of of intelligence."

SEVERAL mica mines have been discovered in Nevada within the past two or three years, but, in consequence of the low price of the mineral in commercial circles, they have not been worked to any extent. Now the article is in greater demand, particularly by reason of large orders from China, and much activity prevails.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S death was under discussion at an English dinner party when a young lady rather startled the guests by advancing a bold proposition that the principles of Mormonism should for the future be reversed. "The times," she said, "are so bad, and fashions so expensive, that it is absurd for one man to have four or five wives; whereas, if each woman had four or five husbands, see how much cheaper it would be for each husband, and"—the point which seemed most to commend itself to her—"how much better wives could dress."

SULEIMAN is described by a correspondent of the London Times as a most unostentatious and reserved man. His tent consists of a simple piece of canvas stretched across two sticks, under which he crawls at night and sleeps on the ground, and, being once in, leaves no room to spare for a shake-down for anybody else. Guards, sentries, orderlies, and all the pomp and circumstance of military rank are dispensed with, and his two or three aides-de-camp bivouac in like style near him. His two horses are picketed in front of his tent, with their saddles on their backs, and take their chance of forage with the rest of the cavalry in the same way that their master expects no different fare from the rest of the army. He is a man of about forty to forty-five, tall and strongly built, with a rough, weather-beaten face, a forehead very much wrinkled, and a short, red beard and moustache. In detail and in matters of organization he seems to have great readiness, a quick perception of what is necessary as to provisioning, forwarding ammunition, or any other administrative part of the generalship, while at the same time he appears to have the intuitive qualities of a born commander, which enable him to carry out a plan rapidly and successfully without going through any of the accepted and roundabout methods of modern warfare.

A CONVICT in the Gundagai jail in Australia is ostrich-like in his capacity of swallowing hard substances. He is at present being treated by the visiting surgeon to the jail with a view to making him disgorge a steel Albert chain and a large brass ring. The chain can be distinctly felt at the bottom of the stomach, and the patient says he swallowed it nine months ago, and that it is the only article he has had any difficulty about. He avers that he has had two pounds' weight of jewelry in his stomach at one time, and that he has harbored watches in that viscus for twenty-four hours. The jailer has a collection of Albert chains, penknives, brass rings, &c., which he asserted he had succeeded in causing the prisoner to vomit by means of emetics.

THE direct importation of foreign goods into Chicago is assuming large proportions. During the month of August 113 importers brought $429 361 worth of goods into the city. The duties collected on these goods amounted to $231 295. New York merchants complain that some articles of merchandise are appraised at too small a value in Chicago while the Chicago people retaliate by charging fraud on New York in the matter of silk importations.

MR. OLIVER DALRYMPLE is the wheat king of Minnesota. The Dalrymple farm near Cosseton is a tract of 11,000 acres in wheat this year. Mr Dalrymple also owns a half interest in what is known as the Grandin farm, a tract of 40,000, just North of Elm river, in Trail county, Dakota territory, thirty-five miles north of Fargo. On the farm there are 3,500 acres in wheat this year, and 3 000 acres broken for next year. To harvest the crop of 7,500 acres on the two farms it required 42 self-binding reapers, 225 horses and mules and 150 men. Nine steam threshing machines, each with capacity of 1,000 bushels per day, are now at work threshing the grain. Mr. Dalrymple also owns 2,000 acres of land in Cottage Grove, Minn., near St. Paul, 1,500 acres of which are in wheat.

OWENS produced his new play, "Barncastle and Reform," at the Pittsburgh opera house Monday evening. The papers are somewhat divided as to its merits. The Commercial Gazette says: "Barncastle presents a caricature, gross, no doubt, but taking, of the southern politician gone to seed as a government clerk. Mr. Owens' performance of the part showed careful preparation and must be seen to be appreciated. While he was on the stage the interest did not lag and the audience were kept in a continual outbreak of laughter. We are impelled to say, however, that the sentiment of the piece falls rather flat, and does not at all add to the success which its humorous qualities obtain for it."

THE REV. THOMAS H. BOTT, the Philadelphia pastor whose Beecherism has attracted wide attention, has stepped down and out. In a recent meeting of his church he said he thought some of the sisters doubted him, and so he had determined that unless he received the unqualified and unanimous indorsement of his flock he would retire from his pulpit. He requested all those who were willing to stand by him to arise. Thirty-eight of the members stood up. "All those who do not desire me to remain arise." Fifteen women arose. Brother Bott turned pale and bade the assemblage farewell.

The University of Georgia and Its Indorsers.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of unfriendly criticism to which the university has been subjected during the last three years, its indorsements by properly constituted authorities are stronger to-day than they have ever been. These indorsements are three, viz:

1. The board of visitors. This board consisted of ten gentlemen selected by the governor from various parts of the state. Eight of them were practical teachers, men of ability and experience; one was a lawyer and one an editor. They remained in Athens eight days during term time. They saw the institution in actual operation, and made a most thorough and searching investigation of its history for the past year, and of its present condition. The institution was probably never before subjected to so rigid a scrutiny. The report of this thoroughly informed and impartial board is in the highest degree complimentary. The most ardent friends of the present administration must be hard to please if they are not satisfied with the report of this board.

2. The board of trustees. This body consists of thirty two of the wisest, ablest and best men in the state. It would be impossible to duplicate this body in Georgia. The same number of men, equally known, equally honored, and equally confided in, cannot be found within our borders. This board was in session eight days, and the result of their deliberations is, that the best thing they can do for the institution is to let it alone; and thus they indorsed things as they are. True, they dropped one professor whose term of office had expired and they appointed a committee to report at the next meeting on some changes in the course of study but this last was done at the request of the chancellor.

3. The convention. This body fresh from the people, convened two days after the board of visitors of the university had completed their labors, and was in session during the whole time that the board of trustees were together. The convention discussed the university question. The members had every opportunity to be thoroughly informed as to its condition and status. Six of the trustees were members of the convention, to wit: Jenkins, Lawton, Hammond, Toombs, Seward and Scriven. The action of the convention is more favorable to the university than any that has been taken by any legislative body in the state for many years.

With the three indorsements above named, we think that the friends of the university and of the present administration may well be satisfied. We know of our own knowledge that the *morale* of the students has been steadily improving for several years, and that the discipline, while extremely mild, is yet very efficient and thorough. After all that has been said, our indorsement is of little avail, still, as we like to be in good company, we add our name to those of the board of visitors, the board of trustees and the convention.—Southern Watchman.

—Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of Babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders, etc., when some simple, reliable and safe remedy, as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Hymeneal.

GOODWIN—McAFEE—Married, at the residence of the bride's father, W. W. McAfee, Esq., on Pryor street, by Rev D. D. Cox, of Gainesville, Mr. John B. Goodwin to Miss Emma A. McAfee, at 6:30 a. m., September 20, 1877. No cards. 387

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenk's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sept1..eodlm

New Advertisements.

For Sale or Exchange.

OFFICE OF KENNESAW MILLS CO.,
MARIETTA, GA., September 2[illegible], 1877.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR Atlanta Property, a

FINE WATER POWER,

Situated on Roswell Road, six miles from Marietta. It is the site on which Oakley Cotton Mills were built and burned down.

The property consists of two hundred acres good farming land, a good Rock Foundation for a Factory or Mill, a Saw Mill, Splendid Dam, and eight good Framed double Houses for Operatives.

Apply to M. G. Whitlock, at Kennesaw Mills Depot, or J. R Winters, Marietta, Ga

WINTERS & WHITLOCK

390 sep21...d1w

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday & Friday, September 20 & 21

Engagement for Two Nights of the

PARK THEATRE

(Broadway and 22d St., New York)

Comedy Company,

ABBEY & SCHOEFFEL..................MANAGER

In the Great Paris and New York Success,

"BABY"

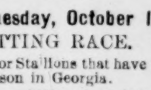
Arranged and adapted to the American Stage by THOS B MACDONOUGH.

SCALES OF ADMISSION 50 and 75 cents
RESERVED SEATS..$1
Three Days in Advance at Phillips & Crew's.

JOE P. MARSTON, Bus. Manager,

287 sep15...d6t

THE RACES



First Day---Tuesday, October 16, 1877.

TROTTING RACE.

Mile Heats 3 in 5 for Stallions that have made the season in Georgia.

Purse $200..........................$150 to first: $50 to second

Second Day---Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.

RUNNING RACE.

One and one half mile dash.

Purse 00..........................$150 to first; $50 to second

TROTTING RACE.

For horses that have never beaten 2:40. Mile heats

Purse $200..........................$150 to first; $50 to second

Third Day---Thursday, October 18, 1877.

RUNNING RACE.

Mile heats 3 in 5; for all ages.

Purse $500..........................$400 to first: $100 to second

TROTTING RACE.

For horses that have never beaten 2:25. Mile heats

Purse $200..........................$150 to first; $50 to second.

Fourth Day---Friday, October 19, 1877.

RUNNING RACE.

Mile Heats.

Purse $200..........................$150 to first; $50 to second.

TROTTING RACE.

Free for all. Mile heats 3 in 5.

Purse $500..........................$400 to first: $100 to second

Fifth Day---Saturday, October 20, 1877.

PLANTATION MULE RACE.

Entrance fee $5. Single dash of one mile. Negro riders without saddles.

Purse $100.

☞ Entrance on all purses 5 per cent. Not less than three to enter and two to start. No walk over entitles horse to money. Entries for each race close at 7 p. m., the evening previous.

☞ All races to be conducted under the rules of the Kentucky Association of Lexington.

☞ It is the desire of the management that all entries be made at as early a period as practicable.

CITIZENS' PURSE COMMITTEE.

J. W. ENGLISH,	R. J. LOWRY,
PAUL JONES,	W. C. MORRILL,
ED. MERCER,	JOHN SILVEY,
AARON HAAS	J. C. RANSOM, Sec'ty.

297 sep16..dtd

Military Clothing

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known in the Southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS.

301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 469 july27..deod3m

Life Insurance.

PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia.

Assets Six Millions Dollars.

Is in the 30th year of AN HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

Has 125 00 of Assets to each 100 00 of PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE LIABILITIES.

Has paid MORE DIVIDENDS IN NUMBER and of A LARGER AVERAGE PER CENTAGE than any other Company operating in Georgia—being an average during the last ten years of 30 per cent., and the next largest average by any Company doing business in this State is 22.09.

Pays its nineteen officers and employees thirty-four thousand dollars—ECONOMY EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WELL MANAGED PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

Its interest receipts from date of organization to the present time EXCEEDS ITS ENTIRE DEATH AND ENDOWMENT LOSSES.

Increased its business more in 1876 than any other Company in the United States—showing PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND APPRECIATION.

Through the care and fidelity with which the business is conducted, its losses in 1876 were ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS less than the tables predicted.

AN AGENT WANTED IN ATLANTA

Any gentleman pursuing the business WITH INTELLIGENT INDUSTRY can make one to two hundred dollars per month.

A Post Card summons addressed to me during Friday, the 21st, will receive my immediate attention.

I have been the State agent for four years—the Company has a good business in Georgia. Is bound to be the favorite Company.

No Insurance Agent should be without a first-class Life Company.

395 sep21 d1t — THOMAS F CONNER, State Agent.

Railroad Excursions.

SUMMER, 1877.

THE GREAT

Kennesaw Route

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after Sunday, June 10th, 1877, trains will leave Atlanta from Union Passenger Depot as follows:

7.30am. Northern Express, (daily) arrives Bristol 11:15 p m, Lynchburg 9:15 a m, Washington 6:25 p m, Baltimore 8:20 p m.

7.30am Little Rock Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, arrives Memphis 7:30 a m. Little Rock 7:15 p. m.

7.30am. Rome Express, (daily) arrives Rome 11:00 a m.

7.30am. Western Express, (daily, arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Louisville 3:30 a m, St. Louis 6:30 p m, Chicago 7:45 p m, Cincinnati 8:05 a m. Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Nashville Without change.

7.30am. Texas Express, (daily) arrives at Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Columbus 5:30 a m, Poplar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m Austin 8:00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm. Western Express (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Nashville 5.00 a m, Louisville 3:40 p m, Cincinnati 3:00 p m, Chicago 7:20 a m, St. Louis 6:30 a m.

2.35pm. Texas Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Rock 2:15 a m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10.25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m. Austin 8,00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m

2.35pm Lightning Express, north arrives Bristol 4:10 am, Lynchburg 1:15 p m, Washington 9:45 p m, Baltimore 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 3:30 a m, New York 7:00 a m, Boston 8:30 p m.

Pullman Palace Cars leave Atlanta daily by this train for Philadelphia and are attached at Washington, this train carrying Pullman car for New York—virtually no change of cars from Atlanta to New York.

☞ The Kennesaw route has made the quickest time on record between Atlanta and Washington.

2.35pm. Rome Express, (Saturdays only) arrive Kingston 5:25 pm Rome 7:00 p m.

5.20pm. Accommodation, daily, except Sundays,) stops at all stations.

THIS IS

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO TEXAS

FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars. For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, August 31 1877.

ON and after Sunday September 2d, Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	3:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	5:10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	9:15 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	10:00 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	1:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	7:10 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	7:35 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	5:25 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	6:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	11:30 p m
Leave Albany	"	2:00 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	2:30 p m
Leave Jesup	"	7:10 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	10:00 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Darien take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45 p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Lake City and Montgomery and Jacksonville on this train.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday afternoon; for Columbus every Wednesday morning.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at [illegible]:14 a m

For Brunswick Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted,	at		6:45a m
Arrive at McIntosh	"	"	9:35 a m
Arrive at Jesup	"	"	12:05 p m
Arrive at Blackshear	"	"	3:20 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont	"	"	5:00 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	"	9:00 a m
Leave Jesup	"	"	12:15 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	"	2:22 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	"	5:00 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont (Sunday excepted	at		5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta	"	"	7:15 a m
Arrive at Quitman	"	"	9 02 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	"	11:15 a m
Arrive at Albany*	"	"	5:45 p m
Leave Albany*	"	"	6:00 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	"	1:15 p m
Leave Quitman	"	"	2:59 p m
Leave Valdosta	"	"	4:16 p m
Arrive at Dupont	"	"	6:30 p m

*Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

GEO. S HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
J. S. TISSON, Master Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
General Superintendent.

sep7..dtf

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., June 23, 1877.

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad, in effect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Athens	4:50 p m
Arrive Lula	6:50 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	4:00 p m
Leave Lula	7:20 p m
Arrive at Athens	9:45 p m

Close connection made at Athens with up day train on Athens Branch Georgia railroad, and at Lula with north bound passenger train on A. & C Air-Line R. R. Passengers from Atlanta to Athens have time for supper at Lula.

J. M. EDWARDS
Superintendent.

June 24 1877..dtf

Atlanta Post Office.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1877.

	MAILS ARRIVE	MAILS CLOSE
AIR LINE R. R.	8 45 A.M.	1 30 P.M.
A. & W. P. R. R.	2 20 P.M.	8 30 A.M.
W. & A. R. R.	9 15 A.M. 10 17 P.M.	[illegible] 30 A.M. 1 35 P.M.
GEORGIA R. R.	6 30 A.M. 3 20 P.M.	8 30 A.M. 8 [illegible]0 P.M.
CENTRAL R. R.	5 02 A.M. 2 10 P.M.	12 40 P.M. 8 00 P.M.

Douglasville, Georgia, Mail arrives on Monday and Thursdays at 3 p m, and leaves Tuesday and Fridays at 7 a m.

Brown House,

Opposite Passenger Depot,

MACON GEORGIA,

Board Two Dollars per Day.

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors

june24..dtf

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The most troublesome pet in America is Ned Baldwin's bull dog. He calls him Jack, but he ought to be called Satan.

—The capital question is troubling a good many people. It isn't troubling the people of Atlanta much.

—The cotton catterpillar is rearing its lonely head.

—A big camp meeting is going on in Cherokee county.

—President Hayes is going on Lookout mountain.

—The Augusta Chronicle says that Thomas and Miller counties are "an unit" for Milledgeville. "An unit" about fits the case.

—The Rome rolling mill is soon to be put in running order.

—The Athens Watchman wants Col. P. F. Lawshe to be United States marshal.

—A negro died the other day at the advanced age of 150. Suppose all the crowd were to live that long. What would the country come to if the entire gang lived until that age?

—The Augusta Chronicle has discovered that northeast Georgia is solid for the new constitution. We learn, also, from reliable sources that north, middle, southern, and southeast Georgia are of the same way of thinking.

—The Augusta Chronicle says that "B. A. Stout, Esq., of the Atlanta post-office, is said to be one of the crack mail-clerks of the south."

—The Milledgeville Recorder offers a fine prize to the best ode to Milledgeville. The poets who have hitherto been recognized will please step to the front. If Milledgeville needs anything it is warbling.

—The Augusta spiritualists are getting in a difficulty with the agent of a show. It is always thus.

—Now is the time for the Milledgeville poets to flock to the front.

—Newnan had a colored cutting scrape the other day. It occurred near the African church.

—The Meriwether county negroes are getting high-toned. They have begun to steal wheat.

—A colored woman in Newnan beat her step-child to death recently, and a coroner's jury have taken the matter in hand.

—A wild cat has been captured in Taylor county.

—Milledgeville is pining for a poet. There are a dozen in various portions of the state that would suit her purposes exactly. All the poets in the country ought to be made aware of the fact.

—Americus proposes to hold a fair, and that it will be successful no one can doubt. The energy and prosperity of the people of that section are proverbial.

—An interesting camp-meeting was in progress in Talbot county last week.

—Butler has shipped more than forty thousand pounds of dried fruit this season.

—The crops in Taylor county are short.

—Thus the Cartersville Express: The new paper at Milledgeville, the Old Capital in its ardor, has overdone the removal question. It has gone too far in its zeal, and branded Atlanta as the home of "conspiritars, corruptionists, political rings, cliques and combinations." When we remember that the solid and true people of Atlanta were the first to raise the democratic banner after the war, and the first to take steps to overthrow radicalism in Georgia, such a charge falls to the ground. When it is remembered that the Atlanta democracy refused to ratify the present constitution, although it gave them the capitol, such a change will not be endorsed by the people of Georgia. Atlanta is the proper location of the capitol. It is the central focus of the enterprise and vim of the state. It is a live city, and just such a place as ought to be the capital city of a great state like Georgia. Atlanta is the first city of the empire state of the south, and should be the capital of such a state. So the people will vote on that subject.

Newnan Herald: On the site of the old academy, burned down a number of years ago, the boys of Professor Walker's school discovered a quantity of metal spread about near the surface of the ground. Its appearance indicated deposits of something valuable—perhaps a gold mine—maybe buried treasure rivaling in value all the fabled deposits of Captain Kidd along our gulf and Atlantic coast. The boys became intensely excited and raised a tremendous dust about the spot. One little fellow ran home for a wheel barbarrow to carry off his part of that gold mine, declaring that he believed his fortune was made, and that he was going to make them all rich. Some filled their pockets and some their hats and in various extravagant ways, just like grown up children often do, proceeded to secure their share of the treasure while it was to be had for the gathering. Professor W. was drawn into the whirlpool, and concluded it was too good a thing not to take a part in while it was going, and he got to handling the precious metal, and appropriated a few chunks, just as specimens for the cabinet of Newnan male seminary. But, upon reflection, he told the boys he thought the deposit was nothing more than the metal of the melted bell of the old academy, and that all of their excitement was over bell metal, and so it was The boys gave up the idea of becoming suddenly rich just then, and returned to their books.

—Augusta Chronicle: After the adjournment of court in Thomson yesterday morning, Hon. G. J. Orr, state school commissioner, was introduced to the audience by Hon. Charles S. DuBose. Commencing with the necessities of a public school system, Mr. Orr asserted that the youth of the state could be more cheaply educated by a general system than by other methods. This point was sustained by facts. By graded classes, one teacher could work more expediously and more effectively, and such a system renders their compensation more certain. Sparseness of population is urged against the system, but experience has proved that even in the poorest counties the schools were well attended. Down in Clinch, where the land cannot produce a pine tall enough to give refuge to a squirrel, the attendance upon schools has been doubled by state assistance. On an average in the state, dividing it into districts five miles square, there are 90 white and 75 colored. In 1873, the attendance upon public schools was 83,000; last year, 186,000; this year it will be 200,000. Mr. Orr stated that it was his desire to extend the time of running the schools through the year. Though he intended to vote for the new constitution, it had made his plan in this respect, more difficult to accomplish. His idea had been an additional tax, leaving the matter, of course, to a vote of the people. Now, under the new constitution, the general assembly should levy the tax, the distribution of it to be upon the basis of returnable property; or allow each county to retain the tax raised within its own limits. By levying a tax of one-tenth of one per cent, and utilizing the proposed tax upon dogs and an additional liquor tax, schools could be continued from four to five months.

Some people say that the proposed tax was unequal. The same objection would apply to other taxes. The young lawyer with scarcely a case pays the same tax as an opulent practitioner. The rich man who has thousands of dollars worth of produce to transport does no more work upon the roads than a negro who has no need for a road larger than a footpath. Equality in taxation cannot be attained. Here, as elsewhere, we should "bear one another's burdens."

Mr. Orr, in conclusion, declared that his heart was in the work, and that he plead for the children of his state.

Skating Rink.

New Skating RINK, Grant's Building UNDER Young Men's Library.

WILL be open every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening at 7½ o'clock Admission for Ladies, Free Dominick & Maury's Italian Band will be in attendance Tuesdays and Fridays nights. Dancing after skating is over,

JNO. J. BREWER, Proprietor and General Superintendent.

376 sep19...d1m top 2d col 3d pg

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: . . . *"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."* . . .

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: *"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."* . . .

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.
. . . *"I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day."* . . . R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.
. . . *"With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude."* F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 0 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 0[illegible] m
Leeaves Augusta	9 [illegible]

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 49 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile Railroad. Extension leaves Mondays on Blaks and Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 11 N. Pryor Street,

OFFER to the Trade a stock of every description of goods in their line of business, which is unusually

LARGE

and well selected. We are prepared to meet the prices of any reliable Jobbers in any market, and request a trial from those who do not already buy of us.

1 car load Blue Stone,
1 " " Epsom Salts,
1 " " Copperas,
50 bbls West's Extra Kerosene Oil,
50 cases Pratt's Astral Oil,
1000 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 tons White Lead

We are first hands on these and all goods that we keep. Dealers cannot do better than send us their orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Druggists.
202 sep16..d3m

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles have made $1,750 $100 have paid $1,700 in 30 days. We Guarantee all 60 day Straddles; Money refunded if no profit is made. References given Correspondence solicited.

W F HUBBELL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,
P.O. Box 2 613. 46 Broad St., N. Y.
25 sep2...d&w2m

Dry Goods, Etc.

M. C. & J. F KISER & CO,

JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

—AND—

NOTIONS,

COR. PRYOR AND WALL STS.,

OPPOSITE THE KIMBALL HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GA.

M. C. KISER, J. F. KISER, W. S. EVERETT.
76 sep2..tf

Relief for the Afflicte

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency as the result of self-abuse in youth sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Female, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power &c. rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhœa, GLEET**, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

223 aug5 d&w1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876—d&w1y

Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Agus, Periodical or Bilious Fever, etc., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh or miasmatic poisons.

℞ Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, and in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where Disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedr

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
244 aug17..d2taw2m & w2m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address **DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y** oct20–deod&w1y

SUFFERERS from **LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS**, or any disease cause by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the **so-called** remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and beneficial advise to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St, Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of **cases cured**, and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that **has and can** can successfully treat these ailments **No charge** to respectable person for treatment till cured. 485 apr28...d1y&24days

OBSTACLES —to— MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

834 may15..d1yr

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. $3 per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York Druggists supplied.
61 aug5,1877...d1y

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.
434 aug26...d&w1y

Rule Nisi.

Sarah J. Jackson, et al, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, et al—Rule Ni Si to establish a Lost Deed in Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing from the return of the Sheriff and the sworn allegations in the above petition, that Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, a defendant in said case. does not reside in Fulton county; and it further appearing that she does not reside in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that the rule ni si be served on the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson by publication in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of said State, as required by law.

GEO HILLYER, Judge S. C. A. C.
A true extract from the minutes.
W. R VENABLE, D. C. S. C. F. C.
E. A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney.

Sarah J. Jackson and her husband, T. C. Jackson, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson et al.—Rule Ni Si.—Georgia, Fulton county—Petition to establish Lost Deed—Clerk's Office of the Superior Court.

SARAH J. JACKSON having by her petition filed in this office, set forth that James F. Jackson, formerly of said county, made and executed a deed, of which the following is a copy: State of Georgia, Fulton county.

This indenture made this 14th day of October, 1869, between James F. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, both of the county of Fulton, witnesseth; That the said James F. Jackson, for and in consideration of the sum of $400 00, in hand paid by the said Sarah J Jackson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth, by these presents, give, grant, bargain, alien, sell and convey unto the said Sarah J. Jackson, her heirs and assigns, a certain lot of land lying in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and city of Atlanta, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Pulliam and Richardson streets, and running west along Richardson street 260 feet to a 10 foot alley, dividing said property from James Dunlop's lot; and thence north along the east side of said alley 180 feet; thence in an easterly direction across a large branch and up a small branch to Pulliam street: thence south 225 feet to the beginning point containing 1 3 10 acres, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises in fee simple forever to the said Sarah J Jackson, her heirs and assigns; and the said James F Jackson will, and his heirs, administrators and executors shall, the said property to the said Sarah J. Jackson forever warrant and defend against the lawful demands of all persons whatever. In testimony whereof the said James F. Jackson, hath hereto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

JAMES F. JACKSON [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
EZRA ANDREWS,
N. R. FOWLER, N. P., F. C.,

and the said original has been lost, which is sworn to, should be established in lieu of the original. And it further appearing by the sworn allegations of said petition that James F. Jackson is dead, and his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, his legal representative, and that he also left surviving him two minor children, Anna and Jennie, for whom Alex. C. King has been appointed guardian ad litem by this Court: it is, therefore, ordered that the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson and Alex. C. King, the said guardian ad litem for the two minor children, show Superior any they have, at the next term of first Monday Court of said county, to be held the should not be in October, 1877, why said copy should not be established in lieu of the original.

Witness the Hon. Geo Hillyer, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of June, 1877.

JAMES D. COLLINS, Clerk.
E. A. ANGIER,
195 july10 d1am3m Petitioners' Attorney

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co. 43 Vesey St. N.Y. P.O. Box 1287 7 sep1 d&w4

Wholesale Grocers.

P. & G. T. Dodd & Co.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

No. 32

Cor. Alabama & Pryor Sts.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Being determined to increase our already large and long established business the

COMING SEASON,

we beg to call the attention of Merchants throughout this, and adjacent States, to our large and carefully selected stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

which we are prepared to sell as low with as liberal accommodations as can be found in this, or any

Southern Market.

We offer as a guarantee our twenty-five years experience in the Grocery business in this city, and hope by

Fair Dealing

promptness in all matters pertaining to business, to merit the increased patronage which we ask at your hands.

Below we beg to call your attention to a partial list of goods which we keep constantly, and for which we can fill all orders

Promptly & Satisfactorily.

We make a specialty of COFFEES, and buy altogether from Importers, carry a large stock and guarantee prices with any Jobbers in the South.

COFFEES—Rio and Java, all grades,
SUGARS—All grades Refined to New Orleans.
SYRUPS—N. O. and all grades of Refined.
MOLASSES—Hhds, Tierces and Bbls.
FLOUR—All grades in Sacks and Barrels.
PEARL GRITS.
HOMINY.
SALT—Liverpool and Virginia.
BULK MEATS.
HAMS—Choice brands canvassed and uncanvassed.
LARD—Choice Leaf, in Tierces, Cans and Buckets.
MACKEREL—In Bbls; Hlf Bbls. and Kits.
SOAPS—All grades and qualities from the most popular manufactories in the U. S.
TOBACCO—Chewing and Smoking, all grades
SNUFF—Lorillard's in Jars and Packages.
RICE.
CANDLES.
CANDIES.
STARCH.
SODA—Kegs and Boxes.
POTASH.
BAKING POWDERS.
LYE.
BLUE STONE.
COPPERAS.
TEAS—Imperial, Oolong and Hyson.
PEPPER.
GINGER.
SPICES.
INDIGO.
NUTMEGS.
RAISINS.
NUTS—ALL KINDS.
OYSTERS.
CRACKERS.
CHEESE—FACTORY AND CREAM.
CANNED MEATS—Comprising Pigs tongue. Pigs feet, Ox tongue, and Turkey and tongue.
LOBSTERS.
SALMON.
SARDINES.
PICKLES—Gals., ½ Gal. and Quarts.
CONDENSED MILK.
GREEN CORN.
GREEN PEAS,
GREEN PEACHES.
GREEN PINE-APPLE.
BUCKETS—All kinds,
TUBS.
BROOMS.
MATCHES.
BLACKING AND BRUSHES.
WRAPPER PAPER AND PAPER BAGS, all sizes.
ROPE AND TWINE.
POWDER.
SHOT.
LEAD.
CAPS.
NAILS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
14 sep1...df

Stoves, Hardware, &C.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc,

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY,
Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St. and Rome Railroad 179 aug12,1877..d1y

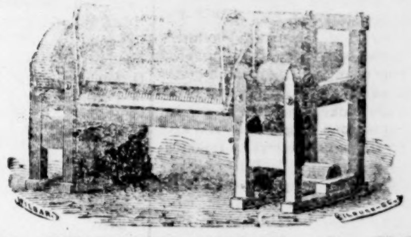
Iron Works.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS ETC. ETC.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR To WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA. GA.

471 june28..d1y

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN.



W. H. HOWARD & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. **Horse Power Gins, 10 in. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12 in. Saws, $4 00 Saw.** We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.
57 jly5..d&w til dec 1st

Business Directory.

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,
63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.
439 july24, 1877..d6m

D. SMITH
Dentist.
Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Stree
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,
Attorney at Law
GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,
40 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA..........GEORGI
71 apr8 1877 d6m

ASA M. JACKSON. L. W. THOMAS
JACKSON & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
718 may9 1877..d1y

J. B. REDWINE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell. 389 june26...dtf

GEO F. WOOTEN,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the counties of Douglas Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877-d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER.
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga
feb1,1877—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,
Attorney at Law
S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G Harris President Southern Mutual Ins. Co., Athens, Ga Claims collected in any part of the State
feb26,1877—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese. Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN HOWELL C. GLENN
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31–dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar22—dtf

$5 Reward.

IN accordance with resolution City Council of Atlanta, I, N. L. Angier, Mayor of Atlanta, do hereby offer a reward of Five Dollars for the apprehension, with evidence to convict, of each and every person who may be guilty of the offence of mutilating, defacing or removing the "Street Directory Boards." Issued under my hand and official signature, this the 6th day of September, 1877.

N. L. ANGIER, Mayor
151 sep7...d1e'y2w2m

USE
HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT
FOR
Building Purposes,
SUCH AS
Bridges Foundations, Cisterns, Vaults, &c
USED IN
Bridges and Culverts on Cincinnati Southern Railroad.
Send for circular.
Address G. H. WARING,
547 may1 d6m Kingston, G

FOR RENT,
GULF HOUSE
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
OPPOSITE Passenger Depot. Furnished or unfurnished. Possession given as soon as desired. Healthy winter resort. Respectfully,
152 sep7..d1m G. W. PARNELL.

Educational.

Patapsco Female Institute.
TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.
Address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Principal,
Ellicott City, Maryland.
276 july15–d3m

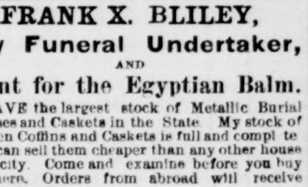
Georgia Female College,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
THE FALL TERM of this popular institution begins on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. Board, fuel and lights, per session, $75 00. Music Painting and Languages extra. No charge for Calisthenics. For full particulars address Mrs. GEO. Y. BROWNE, Principal.
49 aug4 d2m

Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GEORGIA.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.
WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.
The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.
In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.
The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.
There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.
For Catalogue apply to
Rev. W. C. BASS, D. D., President, or
Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.
267 july14...dtoct1

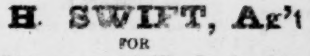
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
LAW DEPARTMENT.
J. B. Minor, LL.D Prof Com. and Stat. Law; S. O. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law-Merchant, Internal Law, etc. Sessions begins Oct. 1, and continues *nine months*. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises For catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON, M. D.,
August 16, 1877. Chairman of the Faculty.
560 aug23..d2taw6w

University of Georgia
THE 77th Annual Session of this institution will begin on the 3d of October, 1877. Scholarships in the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts are granted to as many students, residents of the State, as there are members of the General Assembly. In addition, 50 Beneficiaries are appointed in the Academic Department. Every branch of Liberal and Practical Education is taught. The Annual Session of Medical Department at Augusta, will begin on the first Monday in November. For Circulars apply to the Dean of the Faculty at Augusta. Ga. Board at $12 50 a month. For Catalogues and further particulars, address
WM. HENRY WADDELL,
Secretary of the Faculty, Athens, Ga.
338 aug21. d1aw&w1m

Undertakers.



FRANK X. BLILEY,
City Funeral Undertaker,
AND
Agent for the Egyptian Balm.
I HAVE the largest stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets in the State. My stock of Wooden Coffins and Caskets is full and complete and I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city. Come and examine before you buy elsewhere. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
Office and Warerooms No. 26 West Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.
230 sep11...dtf FRANK X. BLILEY.



C. H. SWIFT, Ag't
FOR
O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."
Bodies preserved by the freezing process.
Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15 d1y

The Georgia State Fair
Will be held in ATLANTA, beginning
Monday, October 15th, 1877
AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.
LARGE and Liberal Premiums for Stock, Manufactures, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Fancy Work of Ladies, Fine Arts and Farm Products are offered.
Premium Lists and other information can be obtained by application to
MALCO M JOHNSTON, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga
297 aug18..dtiloct15

To the Public.
ATLANTA, GA., August 28, 1877.
HAVING engaged in the Cotton Commission business with the best facilities for storing and handling Cotton, we would respectfully solicit your patronage, and promise to give our strict personal attention to each and every consignment.
From long experience in the Cotton business we are satisfied that we can give satisfaction and we assure our patrons that no pains shall be spared to further their interest
Liberal advances made on Cotton in store
Our commission for selling will be 50 cents per bale.
J H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 16 Loyd street,
North Markham House.
5 19 aug29..d1m

Cotton Buyers.

MILLER & BROTHER,
Cotton Brokers AND Commission Merchants,
111 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Charges for Selling Cotton only 50 cents per Bale; Weighing, 10 cents per Bale. No charge for Drayage, Storage, or other chargeswhen sale can be made from Railroad Yards or Presses.
Firm offers made on any lots of Cotton at any time.
517 aug29..d2m top 8th&9th col 3d p

W. DANIEL,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL & ROWLAND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
278 aug17.. dtf

CHAS. F. STUBBS,
(Successor to Groover, Stubbs & Co.,)
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant
AGENTS FOR THE
QUITMAN FACTORY YARNS.
94 BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BAGGING, TIES, ROPE and other supplies furnished. Also, liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale or shipment to Liverpool or Northern ports.
Mr. A. A. WINN, Cashier and Correspondent of the late firm of Groover, Stubbs & Co., has an interest in the business. 131 sep6..dtf

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JUNIATA

HORSE AND MULE
SHOES,
Cut Nails & Spikes,
HORSE SHOE BAR AND
SHEET IRON.
Goods warranted equal to any in the market Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS,"
Corner 15th and Etna Streets,
oct27—1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ginning Engines
WM. E. TANNER & CO.,
Metropolitan Works,
Canal, 6th and 7th Streets,
RICHMOND............VIRGINIA
MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Boilers, Castings of Brass and Iron for Railroads, Mills, Bridges, Narrow Gauge Locomotives.
Ginning Engines a Specialty.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS for Ginning Houses.
Keep your money in the South, other things being equal.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue—FREE.
454 july26 d&w3m

Charlotte Hotel,
TRYON STREET,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
TERMS—$2 00 and $1 50 per day, according to location Room. Single Meals 50 Cents. This Hotel is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depots and principal business houses J RILEY DAVIDSON, Proprietor.
164 sep8 dtf

E. VAN-WINKLE.
IRON WORKS 16 FOUNDRY ST ATLANTA GA.

CARD.
Pure Select Seed Wheat
1,000 Bushels White Pennsylvania Stem. 1,000 do. Poughton.
1,000 bushels Walker & Gennes ea Amber.
1,000 bushels Medittrranean.
Put up in two bushels seamless sacks free on board cars at $1 50. LEIPER & MENEFEE, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
5 sep1...d1m

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dtf

W. G. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 july13..dtf

THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
CRAIGE & CO., General Dealers,
31 Peachtree Street,
Atlanta, : : : Georgia.
The best built. The lightest running. The largest and smoothest finished. Every Machine guaranteed of best quality and workmanship. Sold as low as the lowest for Cash, or by paying $10 per month.
872 mar30..d1y aug31...

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..d6m f o l

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Penn mutual life ins co—Thos U Conner.
Bradstreet's Merchants and Manufacturers.
Domestic coal—Sciple & Sons.
Water power for sale—Winters & Whitlock.
House for rent—P O Box 171.
Spectacles and eye-glasses—Barnard Bros.
Dr Bull's Baby Syrup.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Montevallo coal—Sciple & Sons
Tinner wanted—Stewart & Fain.
Hayes-y—Owen Carroll.
Merchants and Manufacturers of the South.
Situation wanted—L B B.
Crockery auction—J H Law.
Music at the skating rink.
Red ash coal—Sciple & Sons.
969 Marietta street.
Highest price for old gold, etc—Barnard Bro.
Orders—O L Braumuller.
Carpets—Wm A Haygood.
Anthracite coal—Sciple & Sons.
Advertise in Bradstreet's M and M S.
Law's Crockery Auction
To the public—Thomas Stafford

Our rooms for the administration of Oxygen Gas, Compressed and Rarified Air, by means of Waldenberg apparatus, will be opened on Monday, the 10th instant, at No. 57 Marietta street, and daily thereafter from 10 a. m. to 12 m, and from 3 to 4 p. m.
W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D.
JAS. F. ALEXANDER, M. D.
201 sep9..dtf h fir col un in'x

Use Red "C" Oil. Warranted 150 deg. fire test. Will not char the wick. Absolutely free JNO. T. HAGAN,
338 sep16...deodtf Sole Agent.

Genuine Montevallo Coal at Sciple & Sons'. 394 se 21..d1t 2d col

We speak knowingly when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet is complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.—*Ocean Foam, Cape May, N. J.*
244 sep18...d6t&w1t

Advertise in Bradstreet's Merchants and Manufacturers of the South. Only Southern advertisements taken 391

"Honesty is the best policy." 23 years in business—have not yet resorted to cheating and swindling in order to make money
JNO. T. HAGAN,
338 sep16...deodtf 119 Whitehall street.

Free burning Anthracite Coal at Sciple & Sons. 394 sep21...d1t 2d c

Advertise in Bradstreet's Merchants and Manufacturers of the South. Only Southern advertisements taken. 391

" For Her Golden Tresses "
That draped so gracefully an alabaster neck, and in waves of majesty beauty enriched her delicate form she was solely indebted to a few bottles of that delightfully fragrant hair dressing known as Newton Smith's Hair Restorative. It is not a dye; does not contain sugar of lead or any other poison: checks the hair from falling out, and gives it a thick and long growth on bald heads sep19 -d1w&w1t

Genuine Montevallo, Cahaba, Ala, Red Ash, and best Coal Creek Coal. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur St. 394 sep21..d1t 1st c

Merchants, be convinced of what I can do for you by pricing my goods. I will not be undersold. JNO. T. HAGAN.
338 sep16..deodtf

New Constitutions for sale at this office, in pamphlet form, at three dollars per hundred. sep20...dtf

Call or write and get our prices before you buy your Coal. We have all the first class Domestic Coals known to this market, and will guarantee satisfaction in every respect.
SCIPLE & SONS,
394 se 21..d1t 3or4c 59 Decatur street.

Toys! Toys! Toys!
I will receive this week a magnificent stock of Toys, Dolls, Baby Carriages Boy's Wagons, Hobby Horses, and Notion goods o every kind. JNO. T. HAGAN.
338 sep16...deodtf

Advertise in Bradstreet's Merchants and Manufacturers of the South. Only Southern advertisements taken. 391

Constitutions in pamphlet form per mail at six cents. sep20...dtf

The Cahaba, Ala., Red Ash is the cleanest coal comes to this market. To be had at Sciple & Sons'. 59 Decatur street.
394 sep21...d1t 1st c

I have the largest store, largest stock and most elegant assortment of goods of any house that retails, in this city.
338 sep16...deodtf JNO T. HAGAN.

The Auction Sale of Crockery and China will be continued this morning at 10, and this evening, and at same hours to morrow.
J. H. LAW, Agent,
sep21..d1t 28 Whitehall St.

Mr. O. L. Braumuller being at present in New York city, will take pleasure in filling any orders for regular customers which may be left at his store during the next week. All such will receive personal attention, and good judgment in selection. sep21..d1t

To the Public.

Last Monday night Capt. Connolly, in company with Capt. Anderson, came to my place of business and commanded me to close my doors, stating that the Council had revoked my license. I was aware the Police Commissioners had suggested to the General Council that my bar should be closed, under the plea that I was keeping a disorderly house. Yet, knowing I had been arraigned before Recorder Milledge for the said charge I didn't think the Council would take such action after the Court had tried and acquitted me. Now, it is certainly very inconsistent and a very gross and heavy injustice to me or any citizens (colored or white) to be crushed without a just or legitimate cause. True, the honorable body has the power to act as their pleasure and judgment dictate, yet any true citizen or uninterested party could not after a thorough investigation, prove the charges preferred against me or my house. If the General Council would only give me a hearing I am satisfied they will be more favorably impressed by understanding the facts connected with the case. They have heard one side and let me ask of them the favor to hear me. I am confident the council will perceive that this mis-statement has been caused by men, who have wronged and disrespected my rights. They have made me suffer and deprive me of the means to make an honest living. Trusting the Council will take some further action in the matter, I am very respectfully, THOMAS STAFFORD.
Atlanta, September 20th, 1877.
393 sep21...d1t 1st col

CAMPAIGN SIDE-SIGHTS.

WHAT CLOSE OBSERVERS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

The People in All Sections Coming Down to Reason—Atlanta's Cause Growing Brighter Every Day—Prejudice Giving Way to a Sense of Justice.

We have had, on yesterday, during the present week, short interviews with gentlemen of prominence from various sections of the state concerning the pending campaign in Georgia, which we present for the information of the people. We quote the opinions of the gentlemen alluded, and we think they give a pretty fair idea of the drift of opinion. Read what they have to say:

COL HOLCOMBE'S LITTLE TALK.

Half hid behind a newspaper, reading it with a solemn and earnest expression, halting as if he weighed each word as he passed it, we found Col. Holcombe, of the late convention, sitting in the corridor of the National.

"How's the campaign, colonel?" we asked.

"Moving along quietly. I think Atlanta will have little trouble. In Milton of course the vote is solid for Atlanta. In Gwinnett, Mr. Vaughn, one of the best informed men in the county, told me he didn't think Milledgeville would get 400 votes out of 3,300 in the county, and I don't think she will get over 100, if that many. In Hall I find some votes for Milledgeville; they claim that they will get one-fourth of the county vote. I don't think that possible, however. Hall is the only county up there that will give any sort of vote to Milledgeville, and I think when that is fairly canvassed it won't amount to more than 100 votes."

"Will Milledgeville get 5,000 votes out of the 20,000 votes the 9th usually casts?

"No sir, nor the half of it; nothing like half of it!"

Is there any opposition to the constitution in the 9th.

"No sir, I hear of none. Everybody is for it—even the colored folks."

Mr. Holcombe has made several speeches on the subject and will make several more. He always remembers Atlanta.

HON. TYLER M. PEEPLES

in his views, in Gwinnett, (his county) endorses what Mr. Holcombe says except that he makes it stronger: "Our county will go solid for Atlanta—that is, as solid as a county can go for anything. I have talked around a good deal, and I do not find but one single man who says he is for Milledgeville, and I believe he is joking. It is just a unanimous thing." Touching the disaffection in Hall, Mr. Peeples was "astonished to hear it, but does not think more than a hundred votes can be rallied against Atlanta.

COL. W. S. WALLACE, OF TAYLOR.

was caught on the fly by this reporter, and at once opened himself on the pending question:

"My county will, I am certain, vote for Atlanta. By how large a vote I am unable to say, but it will go for Atlanta. There is no opposition to the constitution in any section of the state."

Mr. Wallace is an impartial witness, and a man of great intelligence.

MR. P. W. MELDRUM, OF SAVANNAH.

is confident that Atlanta will get a very large vote in his city. He is unable to say how the county will go, but he says; "A great many of the best people are for Atlanta, and are determined to give the gate city a fair showing. We are proud of Atlanta—of her rapid growth, her fine record, her brightness, her enterprise, and her wonderful nerve. And then, when we remember how her heart opened to us during our unparalleled desolation one year ago, and she sent us thousands of dollars, we can't help loving her. Although corporations are proverbially ungrateful, Atlanta will find that Savannah cannot forget so sacred an obligation as that in the short space of one year."

HON. ALBERT COX, OF TROUP,

was very prompt and emphatic in giving his views about Troup county. "You will see that Troup will give Atlanta a solid vote. I do not see why it will not be unanimous. There may be some scattering votes against it, but I don't know where they are. Every man that I have heard talk is for Atlanta, and I think the whole county is that way."

Mr Frost, of LaGrange, says also that Troup will give Atlanta her whole vote. He says: "We will give you the biggest majority of any county outside of your own."

HON. W. G JOHNSON, OF OGLETHORPE,

is in the city attending to some cases in the United States court. Mr Johnson is one of the shrewdest guessers in the state, and always lays his opinions deep. He is well balanced and careful. He says: "Oglethorpe county will give Atlanta a very large majority. The truth is there is very little opposition to it there. I have been through Madison and Elbert counties, and I find that Atlanta has decidedly the drift in both those counties. There was a little opposition to it over there; solely, however, on account of the alleged expense. The proposition of Atlanta, published this morning, will utterly do away with that objection. It will wipe out all opposition over there."

A VOICE FROM MURRAY

We have seen a letter from Mr. W W Giddens, of Murray, in which he says that nine-tenths of the people of Murray will go for Atlanta. This opinion will have an additional weight when it is stated that Mr. Giddens himself will vote for Milledgeville.

DeGive's Last Night.

"Baby." The season could not have been opened with a brighter and more sparkling piece than the famous Paris and New York society play, "Baby."

For delicate fun, and light humor, and delicious sparkle, Atlanta has seen nothing to equal it since Furbish's company gave us "Divorce" and "Saratoga." The comedy of "Baby" is moulded upon just the same plan as these brilliant satiric plays, and is in its continuity of interest and fun, better than either of them. The audience received it with the utmost appreciation and delight—possibly from the fact that it was the first play of the season. It is too late to particularize the actors who really deserve mention, but we can earnestly recommend it to the theatre-going people of Atlanta. It is a hearty, humorous enjoyable play, with a piquant interest that never flags, and that is not dull an instant. For two hours' enjoyment, there is nothing in the world to exceed "Baby." It is a guaranteed curative for the depression that this miserable weather generates. It will scatter the clouds to a certainty. So let everybody go out to-night and see "Baby," and wake up bright and early in the morning and go to see the president. They are the two institutions of interest just now. It is enough to say that the company playing "Baby" is a thoroughly good one, and that the show is the most enjoyable we have seen in Atlanta in many a day.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Otis Jones was in the city yesterday,

—Miss Florence Burkhead, of Huntsville, Ala., is in the city, the guest of Prof. G. J. Orr.

—Hon. R. B. Rhett, of South Carolina, is registered at the Markham house.

—Rev. Father Hamilton, formerly of Augusta, but now residing in Montgomery, Ala., is in the city.

—The West Point mail was over an hour behind time yesterday. The delay being caused beyond Montgomery.

—Mr. John Holbrook returned yesterday from Mt. Gilead camp meeting, where he managed one of the biggest tents on the premises.

—In Judge Wright's article, published in yesterday's paper, on tramps, he wrote: "The countries of Europe had them for ages. Money there is aggregated in the hands of the few." A typographical error made it read, "in the hands of the Jew."

—The friends of Governor Hampton, on the train that came in last night, had made arrangements for him to take rooms at the Kimball house. The committee of reception had arranged for him to go to the Markham house; so he was carried there.

Revival at Evans' Chapel.

There is a most interesting revival in progress at Evans' chapel, in the First ward. Meetings have been held every day this week at from 9 to 10 am and at 7:30 p m. Rev George E Gardner, the zealous pastor, has been ably assisted by other ministers and a number of laymen. The attendance at the meetings is fine, and the interest manifested is unusually deep. A good work is in progress.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

How They are to be Met.

The president, accompanied by his wife and niece, Postmaster General Key, Secretary Evarts and two daughters, will arrive on the Western and Atlantic train to-morrow morning at 9:15, and will be received by Mayor Angier and Governor Colquitt at the Markham house in behalf of the city and the state. The party will breakfast at the Markham house at 10 o'clock, and will ride over the city from 11 to 12. They will receive visitors at the Markham house parlors from 12 to 3 p. m. There will be a dinner to the party and invited guests at the Markham house at 4 o'clock.

The president and party will be at the executive mansion from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock p. m., during which hours a reception will be held in compliment to them, to which all citizens, ladies and gentlemen, are cordially invited.

THE RECEPTION.

Appointment of Committees to Arrange Details.

Last night the committee of arrangements met at the Markham house and appointed the following committees on the reception of the President of the United States. The gentlemen named will please take notice of their appointment and convene at the gentlemen's parlor of the Markham house at 10 o'clock this morning, September 21st:

O. H. JONES, Chairman.
C. P. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Reception Committee—Hon N L Angier, mayor, Governor A H Colquitt, Gen J B Gordon, Hon B H Hill, Judge H K McCay, Hon Benj E Crane, Ex Gov Joseph E Brown, Hon N J Hammond, Gen A Austell, Judge O A Lochrane, Col John H Flynn, David Meyer Esq, Judge J L Hopkins, Judge John Collier, Ex-Gov Benj Conley, Col J E Owen, Col A E Buck, Major Wm B Cox, Col R F Maddox, E W Marsh, Esq, Hon E P Howell, Hon R E Ely.

Committee on Finance—Hon Wm Markham, chairman, Thomas M Clarke, Frank Rice, Col W A Bedell, Dr W H White, Richard Peters, Jno N Dunn, Paul Jones, Robt J Lowry, M Mahoney.

Committee on Decoration—J H Morgan, chairman, Maj Geo B Chamberlin, B F Longley, J C Peck, John Stephens, Louis Gholstin, Aaron Haas, T G Healy, Capt John L Conley.

Committee on Invitation—Dr Robt D Spalding, Capt Henry Jackson, Capt J W English, Capt R O Douglass, Maj J A Fitten, Dr W G Owen, Capt W T Newman, C P Crawford, Capt Geo J Dallas

HAULING WHEAT.

Important Change in the Direction taken by Grain to reach the Seaport—Benefits to Atlanta and Georgia.

Recently there has been a great change in the through freight of wheat, which is likely to act greatly to the benefit of Georgia and particularly of Atlanta.

Before the war much of the wheat raised in Kentucky, north Alabama and Tennessee, came over the state road to Atlanta, was then carried to Augusta, thence to Charleston, for exportation. Since the war, however, all the wheat north of Georgia which has been exported has taken another course. It has either been carried to Norfolk or Baltimore for exportation. The amount and value of this business have been wonderfully great and more than one of the leading roads of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia have found in the wheat crops an annual bonanza. They quietly enjoyed this privilege until the recent strikes disturbed railway communication with Baltimore, at least to the extent of making producers and bankers somewhat loth to risk the precarious conditions that surrounded all the northern and western roads. Then began

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE

in the direction of the great wheat crop which was just fully coming in. It fell back into its old route to the sea, and began to pour down to Chattanooga by the Memphis and Charleston, and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, then to come on to Atlanta, and from here to be carried on to Augusta, then to Port Royal or Charleston.

The management of the Western and Atlantic road, with its usual clear-headedness, seized this business at once, and by skillful combinations, offered to shippers inducements superior to those they enjoyed at the hands of the western roads. The matter was so well managed that when the strikes ended and the old route was open for wheat it seemed slow to take it, but continued to come over the new and shorter way to the sea. Some idea of the great increase in the hauling of through wheat by the Western and Atlantic road may be gathered from the following statement:

Last year the whole amount of wheat turned over by the Western and Atlantic to the Georgia road was 8,444 bushels and of this amount only 3,584 bushels went beyond Augusta.

This year there were already shipped beyond Augusta by way of Atlanta 55,433 bushels in the month of August alone or over fifteen times as much as the whole amount of last year, and the business is by no means yet complete for the present year.

The great increase of wheat freight by this new route began in the latter part of July. Up to the present date ratio of the remarkable increase above noticed has been kept up and the total through shipments of the present year will present a most striking contrast to those of the past. One hundred cars of wheat for Charleston came over the Western and Atlantic railroad during the months of July and August. Most of this was exported.

The through wheat already brought by Atlanta has proven no small item.

FINANCIALLY CONSIDERED

The revenue from this source has been $5,024,76 for the Western and Atlantic railroad, all of which has come into Georgia and in an indirect or direct way benefitted our people. It has paid for Georgia coal used to haul the wheat and has paid the wages of Georgia workmen who handled.

The above amount only applies to one road, and another Georgia road also reaped considerable financial benefit from the same source.

It will thus be seen that if the great wheat crop of Tennessee and Kentucky could be brought by this route, it would be an item of immense importance to our state.

The new route seems to offer every advantage.

Yesterday there were car loads of wheat at the Western and Atlantic depot which left Louisville only 36 hours before. They can be carried to Charleston from here in less than 36 hours, and so in the space of about 60 to 70 hours after the wheat leaves the spot where it was produced it can be at the wharf for exportation. The distance is much shorter by the new route, being greatly at advantage in this respect over both Baltimore and Norfolk, which points are reached from the grain sections only by long and devious routes. There is no reason why the great bulk of Tennessee and Kentucky wheat should not come by Atlanta and go to the South Carolina ports. The wheat grown in these states can be shipped much sooner than that grown in the northwest. It is freer from water, and flour made from it is heavier and does not require a kiln drying process to prevent its molding on long voyages. This preparation must be given to the Illinois and other wheat in that latitude. Southern wheat is, in this respect much more like the splendid grain of California. The Western and Atlantic and Georgia roads will of course make strong efforts to keep this important addition to their business, and will strike for still further additions from the same source. The great roads of the west will not readily relinquish their hold on so profitable a source of revenue and there will probably ensue a war of through rates. Therefore, it may be necessary for the Georgia roads to haul this wheat at a price which will hardly pay expenses of transportation. It is claimed by experienced railroad men that this will be impossible if legislatures begin to tamper with rates and prescribe that the roads shall regulate their rates according to the formulae of men who know nothing of the operation or the science of railroading even in its simplest forms

If the Georgia roads are let alone, and allowed to manage this matter as they please, it may be of vast value to the state.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, September 20.

Geo H. Cole, St. Louis; J W Silver and mother, Randolph co; H C Peeples, Valdosta; Thos M Comer, Macon; J W Rowe, Baltimore; W H T Hope, Philadelphia; R L Mott, Ga; R H Boykin, R M Dunlop, Virginia; R B Rhett, Charleston; J T Brock, W F Pattillo, city; J T Pierce, Warrior, Ala; Ed Donnell, Augusta; Rev W J Hamilton, Montgomery; L Stern, Richmond; Wm L Wakefer and wife, Savannah; O M Miller, Milledgeville; T D Dewberry, Forsyth; J J Williams, E P Chamberlin, city; J W Turnipseed, Hampton.

WADE HAMPTON.

HIS ARRIVAL IN ATLANTA.

Enthusiastic Reception—A Brief and Pointed Speech.

About dark yesterday a rumor spread rapidly over the streets that Governor Wade Hampton would be down from Chattanooga on the 10:17 train. The rumor was soon confirmed by an authoritative statement received by telegraph.

The governor's expected arrival at once became the theme of general conversation and preparations were made to receive him in a manner which should testify the affectionate regard of our people for one who has been honored wherever in this broad country he has gone.

About half an hour before the train arrived, the Gate City Guards were ordered out by Lieutenant Scrutchin, and though they had so short a time for preparation, they were at the depot in full dress, twenty-five strong, before the train arrived, and presented a very fine appearance. There were also gathered

SEVERAL HUNDRED CITIZENS,

including many of our leading men. Had the night been less inclement and earlier notice of of the expected arrival have been given, there would have been a grand gathering of old and young to welcome the governor to the city.

As soon as the train stopped the band began a serenade, and when the music ceased there was a loud and general shout for "Hampton." Governor Colquitt, General Garlington, Councilman Chamberlin, and other citizens, went into the train to meet him and insist that he should not go immediately through, as he had intended. Part of the Atlanta delegation which went to Chattanooga to meet the president, were on the train, and they also insisted that Governor Hampton should stop over They say that his ride from Chattanooga to Atlanta was

A PERFECT OVATION.

Crowds came in at every station to see the distinguished passenger. At Dalton a large crowd assembled and the governor spoke quite at length. A special table and a reception awaited him at the hotel at that place. The governor yielded at length to the earnest solicitations of many citizens, and got off the train amid the cheers of the crowd. He was conducted by the Guards to the Markham house, where the arcades were densely packed, above and below, with anxious spectators. The governor and his secretary were escorted by a number of leading citizens, and others pressed around by scores for the privilege of shaking a great man's hand. Being loudly called for, Governor Hampton rose on an impromptu platform and said:

SPEECH.

My Georgia Friends: I had hoped to make a flank movement and thus escape notoriety or prominence, but I find that the governor of Georgia has captured me, and I am forced to make an unconditional surrender. I am always proud to meet Georgians. My state has no truer friends than the people of Georgia. In the days of our peril—when we as well as the people of other southern states were over a mine that might any moment be sprung by hostile hands—we knew that we had the sympathy of the people of Georgia, and could depend upon their most effective support. I have just returned, as you all must be aware, from a tour to the west, where I went for the purpose of meeting and greeting President Hayes as soon as he landed upon southern soil. I met him in Louisville. He was received there with the hospitality that is characteristic of southern men and of Kentuckians. I was with him at Nashville and at Chattanooga, where he was met with the same hospitable welcome. I did it because he deserves the thanks of the southern people for dealing impartially and justly with us. I did it because, in carrying out the policy which he inaugurated, he brought about every reform that a southern democrat could consistently ask for. It is a strange fact that those who oppose him are of his own party, and they oppose him, not because he does not carry out the principles of reform as contained in the Cincinnati platform, but because he does. As a democrat, I deem it my duty to endorse him whenever he does right.

I did not know until just before I left Chattanooga that it would be possible for the president to accept the pressing invitation which had been extended to him by the citizens of Atlanta, but upon learning it I took it upon myself to personally assure him that the cordiality with which he would be met would be even more emphatic and enthusiastic than that with which he was greeted in Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga. [Applause.]

I thank you, my friends, for your kind reception to-night. At a day not very far distant I hope to meet you and be with you for a longer time. [Applause]

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS.

Southern Circuit	4	Coweta Circuit	10
Oconee Circuit	6	Rome Circuit	21
Albany Circuit	21	Cherokee Circuit	9
Southwestern Circuit	36	Augusta Circuit	12
Pataula Circuit	13	Middle Circuit	5
ChattahoocheeCirc'it	23	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Macon Circuit	21	Eastern Circuit	26
Flint Circuit	28	Brunswick Circuit	1

ATLANTA, GA., September 20, 1877

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 26. Decker, et al., vs. McGowan. Injunction, from Chatham. Argued. P. W. Meldrum, for plaintiff in error. R. Falligant, contra.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 11 Odell vs. Mundy, et al. Injunction, from Hall. Argued. Frank Haralson, J. M. Towery, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Hean vs. Smith. Ejectment, from Thomas. Argued. Gurley & Townsend, H. J. & A. T. McIntyre, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

No. 2. Hirt vs. Linton. Certiorari, from Thomas Argued. Gurley & Townsend, J. P. Smith; for plaintiff in error. H J. & A. T. McIntyre, by H. G. Turner, contra.

No. 3. Withdrawn

No. 4. Bentley, et al., vs. Terry, et al. Habeas Corpus, from Brooks. J. G & W C. McCall, for plaintiffs in error. H. G. Turner, contra.

Pending the argument of W. C. McCall, Esq, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

DeKalb Superior Court.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER PRESIDING.

DeKalb superior court met yesterday, Hon. George Hillyer presiding, and took up the criminal docket. The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. Thomas Wellborn, colored. Burglary in the day time. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Willis Whittaker, colored. Assault with intent to murder. Found guilty of an assault and sentenced to a fine of $40 and costs or three months' imprisonment.

State vs Jim Rogers, colored. Misdemeanor, open lewdness. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to a fine of $100 or eleven months in the chain gang.

State vs Mary McAlpin. Petit larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Wm. Austin. Riot. Verdict of not guilty recorded.

Pending the trial of State vs E. P. Landford, misdemeanor, the court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-day.

City Court.

JUDGE R. H. CLARK PRESIDING.

The following was the business of this court yesterday:

The state vs Allen Scarborough, charged with assault and battery; verdict not guilty.

The state vs Abbie Howard; charges, keeping a lewd house; verdict of guilty; sentence to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs, or six months in county jail.

The state vs Milton Reynolds, charged with simple larceny; verdict not guilty.

The state vs Willis Butler, charged with larceny from the house; tried by the court and adjudged not guilty.

The state vs Wm Harris, charged with an assault; verdict of guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, or six months.

Cornelius Lamar and Thomas Fry were fined $5 and costs each for not appearing as witnesses after being summoned.

The state vs Zellars, charged with larceny from the house; tried by the court and judgment reserved.

Pending the case, the state vs Richard Dickson, charged with assault and battery, court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE W. B. WOODS AND JUDGE JOHN ERSKINE PRESIDING.

The following was the business of this court yesterday:

In case of American Cotton insurance company et al., vs Garrett Bros. Injunction granted upon complainants giving $2,000 bond.

In case of E E Rawson, assignee of A K Seago vs Atlanta national bank. Defendants demurrer was argued and submitted.

In case of United States vs Charles M Stebbins. Order of discharge was granted, the grand jury having failed to find a true bill.

The following cases are set for to-day in the circuit court:

207 common law. Schevenell, assignee, vs Williams.

United States District Court.

JUDGE JOHN ERSKINE PRESIDING.

The following was the business of this court yesterday:

Craig vs Pope. Continued.
Court then adjourned.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—969 Marietta street.

—The unusually bad weather of the past three days has put the roads in such a condition that very few country wagons can come into the city. There is a consequent dullness in the retail trade.

—The rain on Wednesday night prevented the meeting of the nickel club at the residence of MR. P H. SNOOK. It will probably meet there next Wednesday night.

—The citizens' purse is doing much to increase the attractions of the fair. Papers all over the state are speaking of the probability of a splendid lot of races at the fair.

—On such dull, dreary days as yesterday and Wednesday, the library is quite full of visitors, but the inspiring presence of female readers is sadly missed by the talented young librarian.

—It costs three dollars a month to feed and clothe a dog in good style in Atlanta.

—The fall season for tramps has set in, and the advance guard of the army is already skipping around the suburbs.

—"Sylvester Lester" will probably appear as a Christmas volume.

—The colored population are feasting on the expectancy of three or four big excursions.

—The season for parched peanuts and fire side tales is fast approaching.

—This cold snap is bringing nearly everybody home from the falls and the springs.

—It is estimated that it takes an Atlanta girl at least five months of solid work and trouble to prepare a trosseau. Interested parties will take notice.

—The track at the fair grounds is to be inspected and accurately measured by a committee of citizens. When the verdict is pronounced it may be relied on.

—Signs or no signs, is the question the council has been trying to settle.

—Few things give a man a more reckless dash than a brilliant red cravat resting on a back ground of striped shirt.

—The rag pickers protest against such a sobby equinox.

—Newnan is to have a big lot of races at her fair. Some of the horses that are entered here will go down to take a chance at the stakes.

—The romance of Atlanta twelve years ago would afford material for a dozen dime novels.

—The city is quite full of northern commercial tourists.

—The skating rink is well attended.

—"Baby" will draw another good house to-night.

—The chief of police in Atlanta needs the patience of Job. He hears a thousand grievances every day of his official life.

—Messrs. Winters & Whitlock, of Marietta desire to dispose of a fine water-power near that place, either for cash or for Atlanta property. Their advertisement will be found in the proper column.

—The advertisement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company of Philadelphia will be found elsewhere. The company is now in its thirtieth year, and has the reputation of being one the most substantial of the companies now doing business.

HAYES-Y.

Carroll Still Ahead.

In accordance with my announcement of September 21, that President Hayes was coming to Atlanta, Owen Carroll now emphatically reiterates his previous statement, namely, that he is prepared to furnish "Old Russell Kentucky Sour Mash," for President Hayes, (Key likes sour mash), Old Cabinet. (Evarts will be satisfied with that), imported Ales, Porter and Old Tom Gin in abundance (Thompson will appreciate this), and Carroll will be prepared to furnish all of the above and anything in his line to satisfy the tastes of the visiting parties.
Carroll is always ahead.

Delicious Cookery.

The lightest, sweetest, most wholesome and delicious Vienna rolls, tea biscuits bread, muffins, flannel cakes, crullers, and all articles prepared from flour, are always possible to every table by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This celebrated Baking Powder has stood the critical test of the best housekeepers and the consuming public generally of America for twenty years. It is absolutely pure, and always of uniform strength. The genuine is put up in cans. Most all good grocers sell it.

I cannot enumerate the goods I have for sale. Send or come to Hagan's for anything you want. 338 sep16..deodtf

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggist to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP can not be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all first class Druggists in the Uunited States.
349 apr22...deod&weowt

IN enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.
441 may2 ..deowly&weowly

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY will issue as soon as the Convention closes, a complete report of THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION, giving the speeches of the members on every subject that has been considered.

IT IS THE SAME REPORT REVISED AND CORRECTED heretofore published in each issue of THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION. It is the only STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED, and therefore the only report that gives in full the debates of the Convention. It has been prepared at great expense to the Company and will make a book of more than 500 pages. It will be neatly printed, and will contain nothing but the proceedings of the Convention. The price will be $2 00 per copy.

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CONVENTION SKETCHES.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in. We will furnish unbound copies at 50 cents each.

GOTHAM GLIMPSES.

THE LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS BY MAIL.

A Batch of Horrors—How they Suicide—Evarts on Hayes—Some Negro Pirates—A Taste of Hugo—About Liquor Drinking.

A HALF-DOZEN A DAY.

The most notable fact that appears through the New York papers daily is the terrible frequency of suicides. On Saturday there were six suicides in the city. On the Wednesday before there were five. In the Tuesday's Herald, now before us, there is record of five, which took place on Monday. It may be assumed that the suicides will average four a day. We condense short accounts of Monday's "affairs" in order that our readers may see

HOW THEY DO IT.

The first is the story of Mr. Marsland. It is as follows:

George H. Marsland, of the firm of Bandman & Cohen, yesterday morning shot himself through the heart with a pistol. He resided with his wife and daughter on the second floor of No. 451 Canal street. Yesterday on awaking he conversed pleasantly and seemed to be enjoying the best of spirits. His wife left him to dress, and while so engaged she heard the report of a pistol in the adjoining room. Hurrying in she discovered Marsland prostrated on the floor with the blood oozing from a wound in the region of the heart. He had risen, put on his drawers, posted himself in front of a mirror and discharged the fatal weapon. Mrs. Marsland is quite at a loss to divine the reason of her husband's suicide. He has been of late as cheerful as ever and has not given any cause for a belief that he was depressed in spirits. It is possible that business troubles may have actuated Marsland in putting an end to his life, but there is no evidence that he had any pressing money difficulties.

Coroner Flanagan's inquiries serves to show that the deceased was in comfortable circumstances and seemed to be prospering. Mrs Marsland furnishes the flolowing statement: "I reside at No 451 Canal street; I am the wife of the deceased; he had not been apparently in his usual good health. About a quarter to seven o'clock this morning I left him in bed while I went into the next room. I heard the report of a pistol, went back to the room and found him lying on the floor in front of a mirror. He moaned a few times and expired."

A GARDENER TRIES IT.

This is the next one: Benjamin McConnell, a gardener living at Dobb's ferry, Westchester county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver at that place on Sunday afternoon. He had received a letter from his employer discharging him on the preceding evening. Deceased was fifty years old, and leaves a family.

A YOUNG GIRL GOES OFF.

The next is a case of a young girl who tries to kill herself for ill-treatment: Annie Langalott, aged twenty-one, of No. 12 East Third street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from a bridge into the river near Sybil's cave at the Elysian Fields. Mr. Dixon McQueen, of the Atlantic boat club, plunged into the river and rescued her with difficulty. She was taken to St. Mary's hospital, where it was some hours before she regained consciousness. The causes of her rash attempt were ill-treatment, grief at her father's death and homesickness. She had been living at service with a costumer. Her father died three weeks ago from the effects of a fall, by which his spine was broken. Eight months ago she came from a country town near Berlin, Prussia, with her father, her mother being left behind. Her father married again when he arrived in America. This caused her much sorrow, which led her to attempt suicide

THE OTHER TWO.

The other two are as follows:

Mr. Bernard Marcus, residing at No. 11 Sumpter street, Brooklyn, and carrying on the business of carriage making at Nos. 75 and 77 Mott street, New York, committed suicide at half-past five o'clock this morning by blowing his brains out with a large horse-pistol. Through the general stringency in business Mr Marcus became depressed in spirits and was afraid he would not be able to meet his liabilities. He left his bed at an early hour and shortly afterward his family was startled by the report of the pistol. When they reached him he was stretched on the floor and the right side of his head was blown completely off. The walls and floor were spattered with his blood. The coroner was notified. Mrs. Nolan, aged fifty, residing at No 165 Newton street, Newark, N. J, quarrelled with her son and her husband at ten o'clock on Sunday night, and two hours later she was found in her room in convulsions. She recovered and confessed to the physician that she had mixed a pint of beer with a pint of whisky and swallowed the dose with the intention of committing suicide. Yesterday she was almost entirely recovered.

A GLIMPSE OF HUGO.

The Herald has this capital hit on Victor Hugo's stlye:

Victor Hugo will begin his new novel:—"Nebuchadnezzar loved grass. Grass eats dirt at one end and, o' mornings, holds dew-diamonds at the other. Sunlight has a duty to the diamond. The revolution was sunlight, and Jacques St. Clair was a hero of the revolution. His eye was porcelain blue; so the wits called him 'Crockery Jim.' But the ladies called him 'the rim of the cloud.' Jacques dazzled the salons at night. During the day-time disguised as a paragrapher, he carried a small crook, like a shepherd's, and plunged into barrels for rags. One night in summer, when the sun was at noon it snowed," &c.

EVARTS ON HAYES.

Evarts has this to say to a Herald reporter about the administration of Hayes: Resuming his remarks on the political situation, he continued: "It is the good fortune of this administration that it finds itself—purely, it is true, as a matter of fortune yet nevertheless most fortunately—on the flood tide of prosperity. Its record will live in history as one of the grandest epochs in civil government, while national greatness will characterize its every effort. The preponderating influences of sections will be forgotten in the new growth of our country in its second century. Why, then, should we talk of states and localities? There is no influence to be discerned at present that can swerve the president from carrying out the will of the people, and if the administration carries to a conclusion this purpose, with a beginning which has already been approved in every part of the land, even now can we not most readily believe that its ending will be a most glorious administration for all the people? Meanwhile, as you see, I have provided myself with as comfortable a home as can be found in Washington city; a house which not only suits me but my family, and in it I presume I shall pass very many pleasant days. Not free entirely from the cares of state and perplexities incident to public life, but with some degree of satisfaction that it was also my good fortune to have drifted to the surface in this flood time of national prosperity; even though, as some of Senator Conkling's friends say, that I am an adventurer, a shifty and selfish politician, and not a good republican, I suppose the reason why I am not a good republican is because I have never help office

A NEW YORK PAUPER.

A shocking discovery of a terrible case of wretchedness and depravity was recently made by Inspector Keller, of the Brooklyn board of health. In a miserable apartment of a Third avenue tenement he found a man, named Kerrigan, his wife and five children, between two and twelve years old. The man was lying on the only bed the room contained, in state of beastly intoxication, and a whisky bottle by his side. In a chair sat the wife, suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and while the inspector was there she fell to the floor in epileptic convulsions. The children were dirty, almost starving. The floor was shockingly dirty, and the clothes closets emitted very offensive odors. The inspector learned that a few days ago Kerrigan had come into possession of $1,500, of which all but $200 was gone. As none of the inmates were suffering with contagious disease the inspector had no authority to do more than see that the room was thoroughly cleaned. The society for the prevention of cruelty to children has been communicated with in reference to the case.

Smiles are Less Becoming
than frowns when they disclose brown or yellow teeth. The daily use of SOZODONT will, however, cause discolored teeth to grow white, will harden the gums, and communicate a spiciness to the breath which it could derive from no ordinary tooth-wash.
sep18 deod1w&w1t

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ATLANTA, GA.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS,
CURTAINS, WALL PAPER,
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General Interior Decorations.
Mr. E. S. LATHROP, late of Lathrop & Co., Savannah, Ga., will be pleased to meet his friends at my store, any time. Mr. CHAS. G ECKFORD and Mr. J. E. FRIZZELL will be ready to give their friends a hearty welcome and show them a handsome stock.
389 sep21..d y lo n

WEATHER REPORT, SEPT. 20, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING,
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.753	28.729	28.757	28.746

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
56°	64°	63°	61°	64°	55°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun .... 81°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night .... 50°

HYGROMETER

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
93	89	93	92		25

ANEMOMETER

7 A.M.—Wind from the .... North-East
2 P.M.—Wind from the .... East
9 P.M.—Wind from the .... North-East

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M. .... Cloudy
2 A.M. .... Cloudy
9 P.M. .... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Friday in the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher pressure, warm south shifting to colder northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of light rain.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Sept. 20, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying .... 102 | Selling 103
EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling .... ¼ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	108@109	Augusta City 7s	85@ 90
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City	30@ 50
Atlanta Water	85@ 90	Macon City	78@ 80
Atlanta City 7s	85@ 90	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage	98@100	Central R. R. 7s	98@100
		So. West RR 7s	98@100
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	98@100
		W & A R R Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	70@ 73	SouthWes R R	75@ 78
Central R. R.	46@ 50	Atlanta Str'tRR	85@ 90
A. & W. P. R. R.	95@ 98		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 20. *Noon*—Stocks firm and advanced. Money 3. Gold 103⅛. Exchange—long $4 83½; short $4 87. State Bonds steady. Governments firm.

NEW YORK, September 20.—*Evening*.—Money active at 3½. Sterling quite at 3⅛. Gold strong but dull at 103⅛. Governments strong; new fives 7½ State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed firm, as follows:

N. Y. Central	102⅛	Pittsburg	82½
Erie	1	Chicago & N. W.	36⅝
Lake Shore	64	Preferred	63
Illinois Central	70	Rock Island	102⅝

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold .... $92 665,6 5 Currency $45,460,801
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest .... $121,000 Bonds $74,000
Customs receipts to-day $315,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Sept. 20, 1877.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton steady at 10.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY

By wagon	28
Air-Line Railroad	00
Georgia Railroad	1
Central Railroad	19
Western and Atlantic Railroad	00
West Point Railroad	00
Total	48
Receipts previously	631
Total	679
Stock on hand September 1, 1877	223
Grand total	902

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	0
Shipments previously	351
Total	351
Stock on hand	551

BY TELEGRAPH

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—*Noon*—Cotton active: middling uplands 6¼; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; receipts 8,400; no American; futures 1-16 better; middling uplands nothing below low middlings September and October delivery 6¼; October and November delivery 6 7-32; November and December delivery 6 9-32 6 5-16; December and January delivery 6 9 32; new crop shipped in October and November per sail 6⅜@6 9-32@6 5-16; December and January 6 5-16; January and February 6⅜.

LIVERPOOL, September 20. -2 00 P.M.—Middling uplands nothing below low middling, new crop shipped in January and February per sail 6 11-32; middling uplands 6 5-16; middling Orleans 6 7-16; low middling uplands 6 3 16; good ordinary uplands 5 15 16; ordinary uplands 5¾; futures weaker, with free sellers at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—5:00 P.M.—Cotton futures closed dull; middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in November and December per sail 6 5-16

NEW YORK, September 20.—*Evening*—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11 5-16; Orleans 11 7 16; sales 424 bales; futures quiet but firm, as follows:
Sept mber...11.36@11 39 November.11.06@11 09
October ...... 11.20@11 22 December.11.07@11 10

NEW YORK, September 20 —*Evening*—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11 5 16. Orleans 11 7-16; sales 862 bales; consolidated net receipts 17,9 1 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,2 5; France 91; no receipts to-day futures closed easy; sales 64,000 bales, as follow:
September...11 31@11.32 January....11.22@11.23
October ...... 11 23 February...11.36@11 38
November....11.11@11 12 March...... 11.51@11 53
December...11.12@11 13 April.......11.64@11 6

GALVESTON September 20 —Cotton middlings 10⅝; net receipts 363 bales; sales 106; exports coastwise 1,134.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20 Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 275 bales; gross 218; sales 250; exports coastwise 1,3 9.

MOBILE, September 20.—Cotton middlings 10⅝@10¾; net receipts 116 bales; sales 250; exports coastwise 657.

SAVANNAH, September 20.—Cotton very firm; middlings 11 1-16 net receipts 1,347 bales; sales 693; exports coastwise 970.

CHARLESTON, September 20.—Cotton firmer; middlings 10¾@10⅞; net receipts 604 bales; sales 750.

WILMINGTON, September 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 10 9-16; net receipts 26 bales; sales 110.

NORFOLK. September 20 Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; net receipts 39 bales; exports coastwise 10

BALTIMORE, September 20—Cotton firm; middlings 11 5-16; net receipts 3 bales; gross 356; sales 290; exports coastwise 1,101; spinners 185

BOSTON, September 20—Cotton steady; in fair demand: middlings 11⅜; net receipts 52 bales; gross 358.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; gross receipts 491 bales; sales 325 to spinners 311.

MEMPHIS, September 20. —Cotton firm; middlings 11; net receipts 39 bales; shipments 90; sales 130.

AUGUSTA, September 20.—Cotton middlings 10½; net receipts 241 bales; sales 303.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—active at 18@20.
BUTTER—Choice 20; fair 15@17; old 10@12½.
POULTRY—Chickens 10@16
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches peeled, 5@8; rough 4¼; apples 2⅛@2¼.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—Fresh shelled 80.
MEAL—80
GRITS—$5 00.
WHEAT—Choice white $1 10@$1 40; choice amber $1 25@$1 30; prime white $1 20; prime amber $1 20; choice red $1 20
WHEAT BRAN—.0
OATS—50@55: seed 60@75.
HAY—Timothy $1 15@$1 20; Clover 85@$1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels 32; tierces none; hhds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75@$2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10; No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 20@23½; Java 30@33.
SUGAR—Standard A 12; white extra C 11½; extra C 11; yellow 10@11; New Orleans 10@
FLOUR—Fancy $7 50; extra family 00; family $6 50; extra $6 00; superfine $5 50

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The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
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SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9¾@10.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, winter-cured 8½; summer cured 8¼; long clear sides 8; shoulders 5¾
HAMS—Bulk none. Sugar-cured 13½.
BACON—Shoulders 7; clear sides 9¾@10.
LARD—Tierces, kettle 11½; kegs and cans 11½@12½; buckets 11¾@12½; refined 10¾.

Dry Goods.

Tickings 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½@10½; cambrics 6@7; prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7½; shirtings 6½@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@13; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7 6½@6½; 3-4 5½@5½; yarns 95.

Tobacco.

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new ₩ lb 45@48; common, sound, 11-inch old ₩ lb 47@50; medium, 11-inch old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55@60; fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; good 65; fine 80; Grovely $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $8 50@$9; bananas, ₩ bunch none; apples $1 50@$3 00; oranges none; pears none; cocoa nuts none; Raisins, layers, whole, per box $2 50@$3 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters 90; currants in barrels 10; citron, Leghorn per lb 28; figs, selected Elemes drums per lb 17½; dates in frails 8½; boxes prunes, in bbls, ₩ lb 14@15.
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; Taragona 17½@20; pecan nuts 15; Brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 40.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, $2 80.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00@$9 00 ₩ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted 7@8; green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—11½.
IRON TIES—5.
POWDER—Blasting $3 90; rifle $6 40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 20—Flour a shade stronger for shipping grades; other kinds without decided change; winter wheat brands dull; closing firmer for low grades; southern flour steady; common to fair extra $6 25@$7 00; good to choice extra $7 50@$8 75. Wheat 1@4c higher; somewhat unsettled; ungraded winter red $1 30@$1 40. Corn a shade firmer; moderate trade. Oats without important change. Coffee, Rio quiet. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¼@8⅜; standard A 10¼@10⅜. Molasses steady; moderate demand. Rice steady; fairly active Tallow dull at 7¾@8 Naval stores unchanged. Pork opened firmer; closed dull and heavy; new mess $13 40. Lard opened excited and higher; closed heavy; prime steam 9. Freights to Liverpool steady

CHICAGO, September 20—Flour active but not higher Wheat active and firm; closing unsettled; No 1 Chicago spring $1 18@$1 19; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 14 cash; $1 13¾ September; $1 08¾@$1 08⅝ October; all the year $1 03¾; No. 3 do. $1 10 Corn dull at 43¾ cash; September 43⅝; October 43¾ Oats steady fair demand; cash 24; September 24¼; October 24¼@24⅜. Rye firmer at 54@55. Barley firm at 62¾. Pork in good demand; cash and September $12 90. Lard in demand; cash 8 95; October 8 92½; all the year 8.30 Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 09.

Receipts—Flour 9,500; Wheat 19,000; Corn 202 400; oats 29,000; Rye 10,0[illegible]

Shipments—Flour 9 000; Wheat 146,0[illegible]; Corn 251,000; Oats 43,000; Rye 73,000; Barley 22,000.

Last Call.—Wheat, September $1 14; October $1 07¼; corn steady and unchanged, oats steady at 24¼; pork unchanged; lard firm; October 8.92½.

ST. LOUIS, September 20—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat, No 2 red fall $1 31 bid; No 3 $1 24 Corn, No. 2 mixed [illegible] Oats [illegible] No. 2 24½. Rye firm at 53½. [illegible] unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 09. Pork firmer at $13 12½@$13 25. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive. clear rib sides [illegible] Bacon easier; shoulders 6⅛; clear rib sides 8¼; clear sides 8⅝@8⅞. Hogs steady and unchanged Cattle dull and nominal for native shippers; butchers steady and unchanged; fair business for home trade and interior shipping points Sheep quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 20—Flour strong and higher; family $6 15@$6 35 Wheat firm; red $1 20@$1 32. Corn steady at 49@50. Oats quiet at 27@32. Rye 61@63. Barley in fair demand; good to prime western spring 65@75. Pork in fair demand at $12 75@$13 00 Lard quiet; steam 8¾; kettle 9.50@10 Bulk Meat in fair demand; shoulders 5.85@5 92½; short rib middles 7.35@7 37½; short clear middles 7 62½. Bacon stronger; shoulders 6⅜; clear rib sides 8⅛; clear sides 8⅜. Whisky active and lower at $1 08. Butter easier but not lower. Sugar steady and unchanged Hogs steady for good; dull for common; packing 5.15@5.40; receipts 2,00, shipments 30.

LOUISVILLE, September 20—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red $1 22; amber $1 25@$1 2[illegible]; white 1 30. Corn in fair demand and firm at 55. Oats in fair demand and firm at 33. Rye quiet at 68. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer Pork $13 00. Bulk Meats shoulders 6; clear rib sides 7⅝; clear sides 7⅞. Bacon shoulders 6⅝; clear rib sides 8⅛; clear sides 8⅜. Lard, choice leaf 10⅜. Sugar cured Hams 12¼@13. Whisky firm at $1 09. Bagging active and firm at 12½@12⅝

BALTIMORE, September 21—Flour firm and fairly active; Howard street and western superfine $3 75@$4 00; extra $5 00@$6 00; family $6 50@$7 00; city mills superfine $4 00@$4 75; extra $5 25@$6 75; Rio brands $7 25@$7 50 Patapsco family $8 75. Wheat dull and steady; western strong and higher; southern good to prime $1 40@$1 53; amber $1 55@$1 60; western steamer $1 37; No 2 western winter red spot $1 39; September $1 46; October $1 38¼@$1 39; November $1 37¾. Corn, southern steady; western quiet; southern white 67@70; yellow 63@64.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000
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Advertising Rates published on first page of each issue. Send for specimen copy.
W. W. RANDALL, Business Manager.
WM. R. HANLEITER, Editor.
sep19..d3t

Libel for Divorce.

Georgia, Fulton county—Superior Court, Spring Term, before Hon. George Hillyer. Libel for Divorce—Phillip K. Fowler vs. Nancy Jane Fowler.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, It is, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer, at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months.
REINHARDT & HOOKS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A true extract from the minutes,
JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S C
1—d 1em4m

Marshal's Sales for October, 1877.

WILL be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October next, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the City Marshal, to satisfy a tax fi fa issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, for taxes due for the year 1876,

Levied this fi fa on city lot, in ward one, land lot 77, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia containing 60—105 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street adjoining Brotherton and Westmoreland Levied on as the property of S. A. Durand, trustee. Property pointed out by Henry R Durand, transferee. R. O. DOUGLASS,
104 sep4..d1aw4w Marshal.